

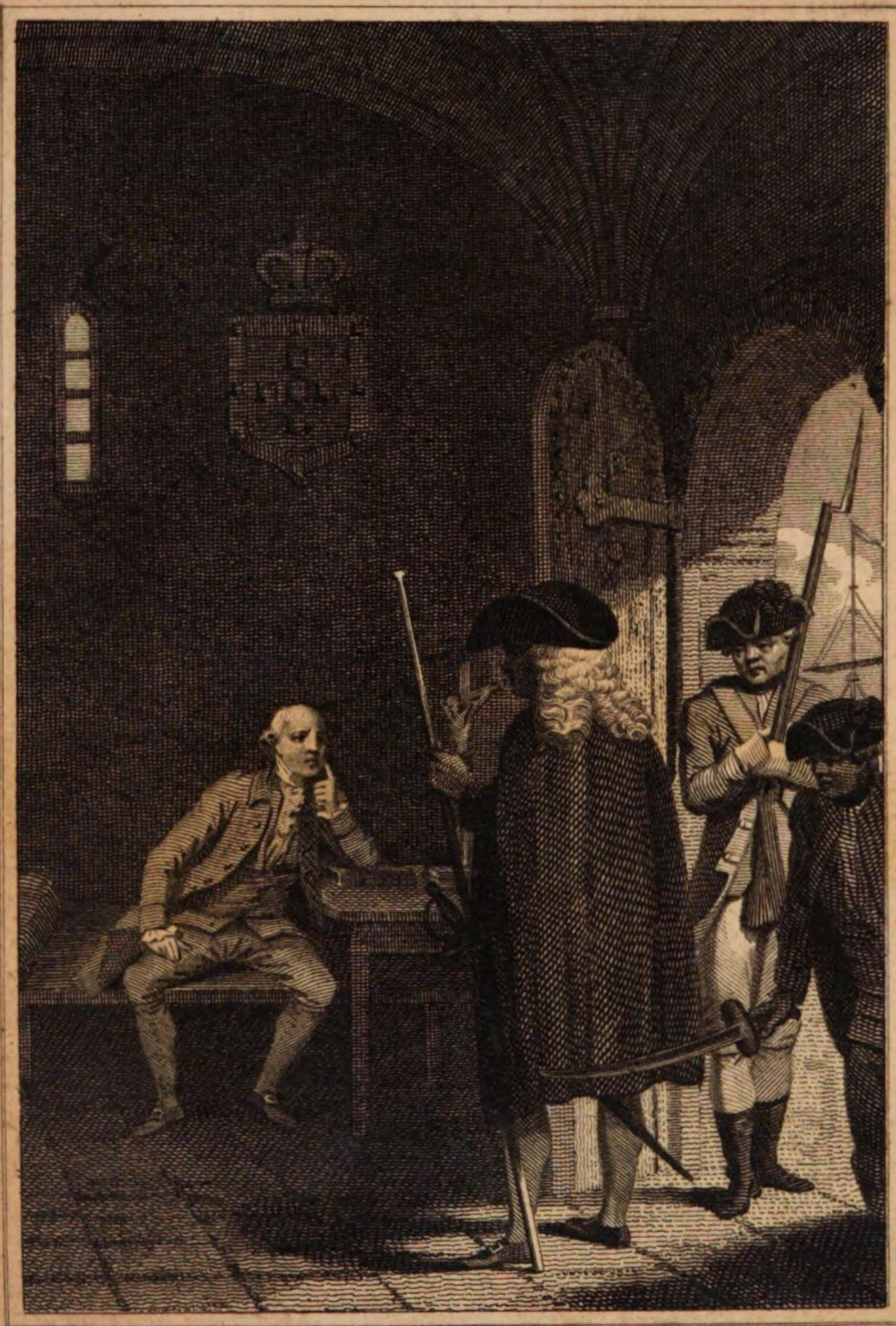
82 68

82 G

82 68

82 68

Frontispiece.



see p. 69.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 12

M E M M O I R S
 O F T H E
 R I G H T H O N O R A B L E
 L o r d V i s c o u n t C h e r i n g t o n ,
 C O N T A I N I N G
 A G E N U I N E D E S C R I P T I O N
 O F T H E
 G O V E R N M E N T , A N D M A N N E R S
 O F T H E
 P R E S E N T P O R T U G U E S E .

Se non é vero, é ben trovato.

V O L. I.

Mr. Hauck. 22 May.

1783.

P. Hauck. address a Mrs.

L O N D O N : *Seamus of the*
a Hauck.

Printed for J. JOHNSON, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

M,DCC,LXXXII.

Mr. William
Cotter Hauck
in Leith.

K. 54/55

at the residence of



ERRATA.

PAGE 31, line 12, for superogatory *read* supererogatory.

42, ---- 11, for as to *read* which.

96, ---- 16, for heart *read* breast.

128, ---- 12, for in *read* of.

252, ---- 4, for always *read* already.

253, ---- 15, for preserved *read* reserved.

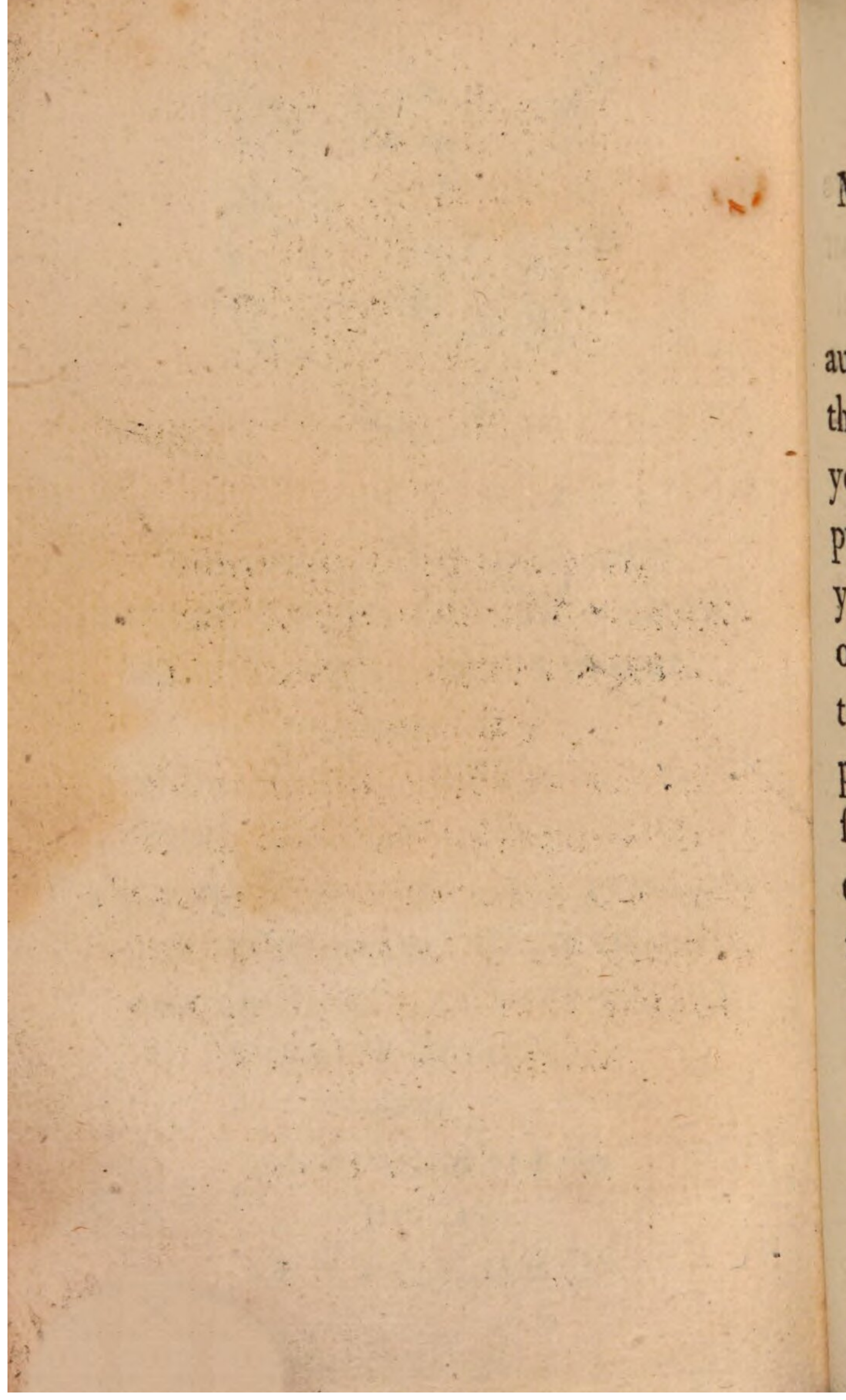
279, ---- 8, for unaffected *read* unaffecting.

287, ---- 6, for early *read* waking.

VOL. 2, Chapter 35, P. 347, Contents, *dele* Castleford to his great surprise, &c. for which see the following chapter.



TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
GEORGE VISCOUNT TOWNSEND
BARON LYNN of LYNN REGIS
& BARONET
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST
HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL
COLONEL OF THE SECOND OR QUEEN'S
REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF HIS
MAJESTY'S FORCES
AND
MASTER GENERAL
OF THE
ORDNANCE.



MY LORD,

BEING assured of the author's intention of dedicating the first volume of his book to your lordship, had he lived to publish it, rightly considering your lordship as a better judge of the real character of the Portuguese nation, than any other person now in England, and also of the very grateful sense he entertained of those marks of friendship and attention, your lordship, as Master General of the Ordnance, has been pleased to shew to his worthy and aged father; in compliance with the

author's intention, I beg leave to present this volume to your lordship, hoping that at some leisure moment, it may deserve the honor of your perusal and approbation, which will be a happy pledge of that, of the public, by whose candid decision, its real merit can only be ascertained.

As the reality of the facts, a circumstance well known to all who are acquainted with your lordship, leaves me no room to pay you any compliment on your thorough acquaintance with the manners, customs, dispositions, and language, of the Portuguese nation,

nation, so the deference justly due to a character so respectable as your lordship's, joined to the consideration of your indulgent disposition, to all who approach you, induces me to hope your lordship will excuse this liberty I take, in consequence of the author's original design, and that though personally unknown to your lordship, I may be permitted the honor of subscribing myself, most respectfully,

M Y L O R D,

Your lordship's most obedient,

And very humble servant,

T H E E D I T O R.

T H E
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

CAPTAIN Richard Muller, son to a gentleman of a very respectable character in this country, died in Portugal on the 16th of December 1778, where he had been employed in that service, for several years preceding that period, and had acquired a pretty accurate knowledge of the nature of the government, and acquaintance with the manners of the inhabitants of that country, as will appear from the following history, the first volumes whereof are now presented to the public.

During the whole time Captain Muller remained in the service of the crown
of

of Portugal, he kept up a regular correspondence with the editor of this work in London, giving him the detail of all his observations, made in the several parts of Portugal where his duty called him, or where curiosity led him to examine whatever was worth remarking.

But it was not till after Captain Muller's decease, and after his papers were remitted from that country to his relations in England, that the editor received a packet carefully sealed and directed to him, containing what is now published in these volumes, and also a second much larger than the first, which after examination shall also be laid before the public.

With respect to the present volumes, it must be observed, that it was necessary

x. P R E F A C E.

sary to make some alterations, and to abbreviate a number of long details, of very little consequence to the generality of readers, as well, as to expunge some names and references, which might have given offence to individuals, without either interesting or entertaining the public, for whose genuine information of the present and real state of Portugal, the present volumes with the others which follow, if the present are approved of, will indisputably contribute much more, than all the late lucubrations, hasty gleanings, and passing observations, made by several travellers, who seem only to have taken Portugal accidentally in their way, bestowing upon it a very cursory attention, little acquainted with its language, and still less with the customs and dispositions of its inhabitants. Such therefore, could not possibly

possibly do any thing more, than entertain the reader with the accounts of the different sorts of grain, of the vineyards, of the fir trees, and of the aloes they saw on each side of the road, as they pursued their journey, and of the clean or dirty beds they met with ; together with perhaps some anecdotes, of the sentimental intrigues of the *Caleſſeiros* with the *Maritornes* of the inns where they put up.

The present volumes, may however, be considered, rather as an introduction to others, than as containing any thing of the history of our hero, besides that of his birth, parentage, and descent ; and it appears pretty evidently they were all intended by their author, as introductory to the letters Lord Cherington, even at the time he accidentally met with Captain Muller, had expressed to him

him the most earnest desire of being able, one day, to write to his countrymen of Portugal, as even at that period, though so young a man, he began to be sensible of the dismal state of delusion and ignorance, in which they were so deeply immersed.

As to the detail contained in these volumes, of the history, marriage, and death of lord Cherington's father in the Brazils, the editor confesses he has no knowledge of the channel through which Captain Muller had his information, though he thinks there is no difficulty in accounting for it, for though under such a severe government as that established in Portugal, there be no such thing as any communication of news by means of public papers, and much less from their settlements abroad, where
every

every thing concerning them, remains with the secretary of state, for that department, or with the prime minister, where it is buried in mysterious silence, yet by means of Captain Muller's universal acquaintance among the officers of the army, of whom, the greatest number of those who serve abroad, always returns afterwards to Portugal, he might have met with several, who could furnish him not only with that account, but with many others on different subjects, from the same quarter, as is indeed evident, from many of his letters to the editor upon other occasions, very different from the present.

Finally, Captain Muller remitted his work after he had finished it, a short time before his death, for the perusal and inspection of an intimate friend,
and

and old acquaintance of his own, a doctor and professor in the university of Coimbra, who, though not a native, had lived a great many years in Portugal, was perfectly well acquainted with the country, and for his great qualifications, as well as skill in his own profession, had been chosen by the court, for mathematical master, to his royal highness the present Prince of the Brazils.

This gentleman, after perusing Captain Muller's manuscript, returned it to him two months after receiving it, with his opinion of its merit, expressed in a very laconic epistle, consisting only of a well known adage of his own language and country; for which reason the same adage has been adopted as the motto on the title page. The epistle was as follows :

Carissimo

P R E F A C E. xv.

Carissimo Amico,

Se non é vero, é ben trovato.

FRANZINI.

Lisbona le 24^{di} 9^{bro}, 1778.

Which when paraphrased into English, is as much as to say :

“ MY DEAR FRIEND,

“ Though all the circumstances you relate
“ may not have actually happened or come to
“ pass, yet they are as descriptive of the people
“ you give an account of, as if they really had.”

And this, no doubt, is the real and true design of every work of the kind, in consideration whereof, the editor hopes the volumes he now sends into the world, may deserve not only the indulgence, but perhaps also the approbation of the candid and impartial public.

London, June 21, 1781.

CONTENTS of the FIRST VOLUME.

C H A P T E R I.

C H A R L E S Castleford descended from the Cherington family, takes his degree of doctor of physic in the university of Paris.—Embarks at Havre de Grace for Lisbon. — Page 1

C H A P T E R II.

Dr. Castleford receives news of his father's death. Becomes physician to the British factory at Oporto. 12

C H A P T E R III.

Castleford attends an old lady of quality at Oporto, who at her death leaves him a curious antient manuscript. ————— 26

C H A P T E R IV.

The character of the reverend prior.--He seeks an opportunity to get possession of the doctor's property. 36

C H A P T E R V.

The prior's vile schemes.—He informs against the doctor, and represents him to the ministry as guilty of treasonable practices. ————— 47

C H A P T E R VI.

The doctor is suddenly seized in the night, returning from a visit, hurried over the river, and conveyed prisoner to Lisbon.—Writes to the prior on the road. ————— 56

CHAPTER

CONTENTS.

xvii.

CHAPTER VII.

The judge delivers up the prisoner Castleford.—The jesuits are banished from Portugal, and father Malagrida burned at the stake for heresy. 68

CHAPTER VIII.

Castleford is sent in a transport to the Brazils, as a prisoner of state, where he arrives safe, after a long and cruel confinement in the ship's hold. 79

CHAPTER IX.

Dr. Castleford becomes known to the viceroy's major-domo, who makes a favourable report of him to the family. 84

CHAPTER X.

Dr. Castleford is introduced to the viceroy, who gives him a gracious reception, with offers of an employment. 92

CHAPTER XI.

Dr. Castleford is in high favour with all the viceroy's family, who are unanimous in praising him. 98

CHAPTER XII.

The major-domo advises Dr. Castleford to seize the opportunity that offered, and to secure a good employment in the Brazils. 105

CHAPTER XIII.

The viceroy's lady is much indisposed and is restored to her health by Dr. Castleford. 111

CHAPTER

C H A P T E R XIV.

Dr. Castleford is intrusted by the viceroy in writing his dispatches.—Receives a love letter from one of the young ladies in the viceroy's family. 119

C H A P T E R XV.

The characters of the viceroy and his lady, and of the two young ladies who went with them from Lisbon. ————— 121

C H A P T E R XVI.

The history of Miss Arablla Dyson. ————— 144

C H A P T E R XVII.

The history of Mr. Lancaster, father to Mrs. Dyson. 152

C H A P T E R XVIII.

Young Lancaster pays his addresses to the daughter of Mrs. Montenegro in Lisbon.—A further account of Mr. Montenegro's family, with other incidents. 159

C H A P T E R XIX.

Captain Dyson returns to England, purchases a large ship and goes to the West Indies.—His misfortunes there.—Mrs. Dyson is displeased with her neighbours in Essex and resolves to return to Lisbon. 172

C H A P T E R XX.

Captain Dyson takes a cargo of books on board of his ship for Lisbon.---Carries his wife with him, who is delivered of a boy at sea.---On his arrival there the ship and cargo are seized and the captain and his wife and child are sent to prison. 182

M E M O I R S
O F T H E
R I G H T H O N O R A B L E
L O R D V I S C T. C H E R I N G T O N.

C H A P T E R I.

Charles Castleford, descended from the Cherington family, takes his degrees of Doctor of Physic, in the university of Paris. Embarks at Havre de Grace for Lisbon.

THE family of Lord Viscount Cherington, has been long settled in the county of Middlesex. A descendant from a younger brother of this family, of the name of
A Castle-

Castleford*, resided many years at Richmond in Yorkshire, with great reputation as a Doctor of Physic. This old gentleman, who had many children, having determined that his seventh son, Charles, should be brought up to the same profession as himself, gave him a proper education for this purpose, and young Charles having studied under the most famous professors of London and Edinburgh, was sent

* The family of Castleford is of great antiquity in the north of England, particularly that branch settled at Wypershall, in Yorkshire, who bear for coat armour, *Per fesse sable and barry, wavy of eight argent and azure; over all a square castle towered at each corner argent.* While other branches of the same name bear *argent* a chevron, between three castles *gules.*

abroad

abroad to acquire further improvement and experience by travel, in which he succeeded greatly to his father's satisfaction. As this son Charles, was the unfortunate ancestor of the personage whose memoirs will be successively offered to the public, the first part will of course contain the narrative of his singular adventures, before we proceed to develope those of his offspring.

After young Castleford had visited several foreign universities, he attached himself more particularly to France, and spent much of his time in Paris, where he acquired the friendship and esteem of all

his acquaintance, and became so enraptured with the chearful and gay societies of that brilliant city, that he took his degrees in it, fully determined to settle there for life; delighted as he was with the vivacity, refinement, and good sense of the french nation: but all these golden dreams soon vanished, by the steady temper of his father, who could not be prevailed upon, to listen to the pressing solicitations of his son, and much less to give his consent to them, having always designed that Charles should succeed him in his extensive practice at Richmond.

Amongst many other acquaintances of Dr. Castleford, in Paris, he

he had formed an intimacy with a young french merchant, settled at Lisbon, who happened to be on a visit to his relations. In his conversations about Portugal, speaking often of its salubrious climate, and other remarkable singularities, he had greatly raised the curiosity of his English friend, which an opportunity soon after unfortunately happened for him to gratify. This person had just loaded a ship at Havre de Grace, with a valuable cargo for Lisbon, and intended to return in her to that country; on mentioning of which to Castleford, he invited and pressed him to go with him to Portugal, where he promised to make

this excursion extreamly agreeable. Such a propofal was readily accepted of by a lively young man, fond of novelty and diffipation: Accordingly they fet out for Havre together, embarked, and arrived happily at Lifbon, after a fhort and prosperous voyage.

Castleford was extreamly pleased with the delightful climate of Portugal, as well as with the hofpitable reception of his friend; but more particularly with that of his countrymen of the British factory at Lifbon, who are exceedingly civil and courteous to Englifh travellers that go over there, as many do, for the benefit of their health,
inde-

independent of the number of persons who visit that emporium on commercial concerns. Our doctor spent his time very agreeably here. Both Paris and Richmond seemed now entirely out of his thoughts. A variety of excursions in the pleasing environs of Lisbon, with the new scenes that offered, engrossed his attention. The noble situation of the city on the banks of the Tagus, the number of ships, and the appearance of opulence and commerce, added to the hospitality of his countrymen, constantly possessed his mind. He visited every thing curious in the city and its neighbourhood. Amongst the rest, the palace of Mafra, near
A 4 the

the rock of Lisbon, built by John 5th, in imitation of the Escorial in Spain, and in compliment to his queen, as being the first land she had seen in her voyage to Portugal. Amidst the natural curiosities which the vicinity of this place afforded, our traveller was greatly delighted with the beautiful and picturesque villages of Cintra and Collares, at the back of the rock, where the wealthy inhabitants of Lisbon retire during the summer heats, to enjoy in their villas, the cool air that constantly reigns there, with the verdure of those spots, and variety of fruits they produce, as well as odoriferous plants and elegant flowers, added to the romantic

tic

tic wildness of the prospects. On the other hand, a royal palace*, and numberless villas, which are usually called *Quintas*§, filled with

* In this palace of Cintra, the unfortunate king Don Alfonso was confined till his death, by his brother, Don Pedro, who not only deprived him of his crown, but also of his wife, whom, after his brother's marriage had been declared null and void, he took to his bed, in virtue of a dispensation from Pope Clement 9th, dated the 10th December, 1668. But, as if providence seemed not to give a blessing to these nuptials, the lady died without issue, and Don Pedro was married a second time to the princess Maria Sophia, of Newburg, daughter to the Elector Palatine, who was conducted to Lisbon in 1687, with great dignity, by an English squadron, under the command of the duke of Grafton.

§ The name of *Quinta* is given to these houses, from the general custom of the tenants paying a fifth part of the produce to the landlord.

social

social families, made more so by constant singing, dancing, and feasting, render this place a perfect paradise, and furnish a most animated scene, where, in the mornings and evenings, large parties are continually moving about, to enjoy the prospects, and partake of the freshness of the air; the ladies mounted on asses, for greater security among the craggy rocks, and the gentlemen attending on foot. ----- In short, the festivity and chearfulness of both sexes, with the variety of characters made up of foreigners of all nations, intermixed with the natives, strike the imagination of a new comer with the highest degree of pleasure,

pleasure, when he is unacquainted with the rigour of the government over the people, and the multitude of oppressions they labour under, from the iron rod of superstition and arbitrary power.

CHAPTER II.

Dr. Castleford receives news of his father's death ---- Becomes physician to the British factory at Oporto.

THE correspondence and intercourse between England and Portugal is carried on by packet boats, under the direction of the general post-office in London, which sail from Falmouth, once a-week, wind and weather permitting, and return with the mail from Lisbon, serving also as a very agreeable accommodation for passengers, as the voyage is frequently performed in five or six days.

When

When a packet arrives from England, it causes an additional sprightliness amongst foreigners, as well as in the commercial circles of Lisbon, where every one has something new to communicate, which gives great relief to conversation in the capital of a monarch, where there is not so much as a news-paper.--- Dr. Castleford was taking a solitary walk, in the shady groves of Cintra, when, meeting an acquaintance, and hearing the packet was just arrived from England, he set out immediately for Lisbon, expecting, with great anxiety, some agreeable news from Richmond; but how much was he

he affected, when he received accounts of his father's decease ! which drew from him abundance of those tears of filial affection, he never was wanting in, and were justly due to so good a parent, who had spared no pains to give him an accomplished education : at the same time, when the first tribute of filial affection and duty had subsided, he then began to consider himself more in the nature of a free agent, with respect to his future plans, and entirely at liberty to follow the natural bent of his inclinations. Lisbon seemed every day to have new charms, and young Castleford, in the bloom of youth, with

with an elegant figure, and a polite address, whose company was universally courted, considered as halcyon days, the fleeting hours he spent in the kingdom of Portugal. He therefore readily determined within himself to accept of an advantageous offer repeatedly made to him, of an establishment in the city of Oporto, where there was another British factory, and to succeed the only physician of the place, an Irishman, who was lately deceased. Castleford, besides the other qualifications of education and practice, which recommended him to success in his profession in that country, had moreover that of
having

having already been made a good catholic in France, by the persuasion and insinuations of some of his reverend countrymen, of the self-named society of Jesus at St. Omer's, a point which had great weight with the citizens of Oporto: he therefore accepted of the proposals made to him, and lost no time in preparing to set out for his destination.

The very evening in which Dr. Castleford arrived at Oporto, after a tedious journey of ten days, to perform fifty leagues, traversing a country mostly barren, where one hardly finds any thing to eat, the British factory happened

pened to give a splendid ball and supper, in honour of one of the signal victories obtained by the king of Prussia, at the beginning of the last war. The British consul, who had the direction of this entertainment, had crossed the Douro in his barge, to receive Dr. Castleford, expecting his arrival that evening, and afterwards conducted him to a house prepared for his reception; where he was no sooner arrived, than he was waited upon by the principal merchants of the factory, to compliment him, and offer him their services. Great attention was paid to him when he entered the ball room, where there was a numerous

B

appear-

appearance of ladies, who all expressed satisfaction on seeing him, and were pleased with his genteel figure and behaviour. An elegant supper was set out in an adjacent garden belonging to the factory house, which was displayed upon a large horse shoe table, under a grove of orange trees and myrtles, amongst the branches whereof numerous coloured lamps were distributed with such taste and variety, as rendered the scene perfectly novel and enchanting; so that what with the serenity of a summer's night, the brilliancy of the illuminations, the great variety of fashions and ornaments in the dress of the ladies, their

their sparkling eyes, and sprightly conversation, all this, added to a sumptuous repast, where every luxury the country afforded, was lavished to the eyes of Castleford, after a journey of ten days, almost without food; no wonder then, that these circumstances easily persuaded the credulous and unexperienced traveller, that he had as it were entered regions of bliss, and saw realized the fanciful scenes of romance.

Her excellency, the governor of the city's lady, to whom he had been presented by the consul, was the first to shew civility to the English physician, who being the only stranger in company, she had

B 2

insisted

insisted that he should sit by her at supper, and the easy manner of Castleford's behaviour, in repeatedly refusing that honour, engaged the company unanimously to compel him to accept of it, notwithstanding his endeavours to place himself at the lower end of the table. They contrasted the decency and modesty of his comportment with that of their former physician, who had disgusted them by the superciliousness, pride, and arrogance of his conduct, in taking the first place every where, and assuring them that in all companies, a physician was the most learned and respectable character, and much more so amongst a set of traders and wine merchants, the utmost extent

extent of whose knowledge never went farther, than the art of dextrously imposing upon each other, or upon their correspondents in England, and in keeping clear and mechanical accounts of debtor and creditor.

The next morning, after a very sound sleep, Castleford was awakened by his servant, who came to tell him that his apartments below were crowded with numbers of fat turkies, large hams, and hampers of wine, both red and white, which several of the English merchants had sent with their compliments to him, begging his acceptance of these trifles to help him to begin

his house-keeping. Even her excellency, the governor's lady, had sent him two monstrous large fattened calves, from the rich vallies of Arrifana, desiring he would accept of them for the use of his servants. Castleford was considering with no small embarrassment, how to return proper thanks, and make suitable acknowledgements to the friendly citizens of Oporto, when amongst other visitors, the Reverend prior of one of the convents of the city came to see him, and was of service in directing him to acquit himself of these obligations with propriety, according to the custom of the country, furnishing him at the same time with proper instruct-

instructions concerning the manners of the people amongst whom he came to reside, all which appeared the more sincere as the prior himself was by birth an Englishman, but had lived the greatest part of his life in Portugal, and therefore was enabled to assist his friend with proper advice ; who, by his unwearied assiduity, and attention to his patients, succeeded afterwards beyond his expectations, and as he soon became master of the Portuguese language, his business quickly extended amongst the principal families of the natives, who preferred his method of treating his patients, to the pedantic formality

formality of their own ignorant empiricks and barber surgeons : besides, he was young, of an engaging figure, and a good catholic, three qualifications which recommended him in the most forcible manner to the attention of the ladies. Who would not then have thought that Castleford had a most flattering prospect, even beyond what he had a right to expect in so sequestered a part of the world, his business increasng rapidly, and money pouring in upon him very fast, which he committed to the care and management of his friend the prior; but, alas! the sequel of this narrative will evince the fallaciousness

cioufness of the most promising schemes, when they depend upon the faith of a false friend, a very wolfe in sheep's cloathing; or are subject to the controul of such a despotic and unmerciful government.

CHAPTER III.

Castleford attends an old lady of quality at Oporto, who at her death leaves him a curious antient manuscript.

AMONGST the number of patients whom Dr. Castleford attended, there was an old Portuguese lady of quality, much reduced in her circumstances, who had conceived a great regard and affection for the doctor. This lady, in the bloom of youth, had, contrary to her inclinations, been married to her own uncle, a superannuated cavalier, who died in a fortnight after the nuptials. This had given her such a disgust to matrimony,

ny, that she peremptorily refused several offers that had been made to her, after the death of this phantom of a husband. She had not, however, for this reason, neglected to cultivate her connexions with the gay and sprightly world, or to abate of her passion for gallantry, but still indulged the same fond prepossession for those of her admirers, whose persons found favour in her eyes. She could moreover, without vanity, even enroll a Royal Personage amongst her adorers, for she had been exceedingly handsome and engaging in her youth, and was mother to a Royal Highness, whom Castleford had been presented to, in Lisbon. Her
family

family pride was much hurt in not having it in her power to be so generous in her fees, as her high spirit prompted her to, as well as in other acknowledgments for Castleford's constant attendance, during the course of a very tedious and lingering illness. She was now very far advanced in years, and being from experience, convinced of the vanity of all worldly enjoyments, directed that heart and those affections she had hitherto bestowed upon weak and sinful man, to a far more dignified object. She confessed her sins frequently to a capuchin friar, and received the holy sacrament regularly twice a week. She attended the vespers and festivals

tivals of every faint in the calendar, and had visited the shrine of that great patron, St. James, at Compostella in Galicia, at least a dozen times the latter part of her life; that is to say, as often as she could possibly raise money enough to perform that healthful act of devotion*. Whenever she came to any stone, or wooden crucifix in the street, or on the highway, she

* The reputation of these pilgrimages to Compostella has long been known to our English physicians. The celebrated Dr. Moffet, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in his book, intitled “*Health’s Improvement*,” speaking of scallops, adds, “*But now the most and best be in Spain by Compostella, where men and women resort to eat scallops, as incentives and an increase of nature, under the name of a pilgrimage to St. James’s shrine.*” The effects of which he moreover describes in very free and expressive terms.

always

always made her litter stop to make an ejaculatory prayer, mumbling a bead-roll of *paters and avés* with incessant invocations to every saint in the celestial choir, who all had their separate properties to relieve her complaints. If she happened to be troubled with the tooth-ach, St. Appolonia was then applied to, and so on with many others according to the nature of her disorders §. In short, the piety of the
the

§ The reputation of St. Appolonia for the cure of the tooth-ach was not confined to Spain or Portugal, for she also had her votaries in England before the reformation, as appears from a prayer, addressed to her, to be found in the Salisbury Primer, printed at Paris in 1532. an. 23d of Henry VIIIth.---Padre Feijoo, a celebrated Spanish critic, says there was a cart load of this saint's teeth to be met with in Rome,
and

the latter part of her life, with the addition of such alms as she could bestow on the capuchin friars, whose profession is begging, not only atoned and made sufficient satisfaction, in the opinion of all the learned friars and casuists who knew her, for whatever small irregularities might have entered into the former part of her conduct, but also afforded a very considerable portion of those superogatory works of merit, wherewith the great treasure of the church is constantly replenished, and from whence his

and many tuns of them in England.—Un carro de dientes de Santa Appolonia en Roma y toneles muchos en Inglaterra. — *Theatro critico de Feijoo. Vol. 6. disc. x. num. 35. p. 327. en Madrid, 1738.*

holiness

holiness the Pope, and other great prelates draw those numerous indulgencies which serve to [extinguish, or at least to diminish, the guilt of many of the less perfect part of the faithful, and to appease the wrath of the offended deity.

This old lady had a remarkable attachment for Castleford, first because he was comely, for still, the sight of a handsome man was pleasing in her eyes ; then, he was very obsequious to her, but what pleased her most, was, that though an Englishman, he was a good catholic christian, which was the first time she had ever observed those two circumstances to meet
in

in the same person. As the doctor on the other hand could not be prevailed upon to accept of any consideration, for his attachment and care of her, this behaviour had so affected the old lady's generosity, that in her last illness after the doctor had undeceived her as to any hopes of recovery, and advised her to send for the spiritual physician, to dispose her for a holy and exemplary end, she called him to her bed side, and ordering the attendants for a moment to withdraw, she put a small old book into his hands, telling him it was the only recompence in her power to make, for the great care he had taken of her; that it had been

C carefully

carefully handed down in her family from her ancestors, ever since the expulsion of the Moors, and contained secrets more than sufficient to make the fortune of whosoever should have address and science to put them in practice.

The doctor, as soon as he went home, was eager to examine this ideal treasure, but on opening the outward cover and foldings, in which it had been carefully wrapped up, he discovered nothing but an old Spanish manuscript, in a gothic letter, which he found very difficult to decipher. He had therefore recourse to his friend the prior, who had now thoroughly worked

worked himself into his confidence,
and of whom it is necessary, for
the elucidation of these memoirs,
to give the following account.

CHAPTER IV.

The character of the reverend prior.---

He seeks an opportunity to get possession of the doctor's property.

IT has been mentioned, that this reverend prior was of English descent, to enhance the reputation of which, he would mysteriously insinuate to his acquaintance, when inquiring if he knew any of his relations, that he would not by any means think of naming his family, which being of the first rank and well known, they would, most likely insist on his being sent home, were it known
where

where he was, and thus prevent his compleating the work of his salvation, which he was resolved to do in that painful state of retirement and mortification ; which, however, he preferred to all the blaze of worldly grandeur. He was prior of the convent of *St. John of God*, in the city of Oporto, and was about forty-five years of age at the time of Dr. Castleford's settling there. He had been picked up, when a boy, wandering about the streets of Lisbon, whither he had come from England by some accident, and was educated by the jesuits, at the expence of the late queen, consort of king

John Vth. (*) He had been several years settled as above mentioned, being charged with the care of the sick soldiers of the garrison, with other friars under him for that purpose, as well as apothecaries, nurses, &c. which office is the peculiar profession of that order of religious men. On the first arrival of this orphan at Oporto, being a young man of insinuating manners, added to the

* This virtuous princess was the archduchess Maria Anna Josephina of Austria, daughter of the emperor Leopold; married 7th Oct. 1703. It does not appear that her affections were very great for the Portuguese nation, as on her death bed she ordered her heart to be sent back to Germany.—She was conducted to Lisbon by a British fleet.

sanction

sanction of his clerical character, which is an universal passport in that country; he had become intimately acquainted with an agreeable young lady, possessed of a considerable fortune; who, by virtue of a dispensation from Rome, was, for political reasons, just then married to her brother in law, her sister having died without issue. This decrepit brother in law was then past seventy, and died in something more than a twelvemonth after his marriage with the second sister, leaving one daughter by her and the lady pregnant; both which efforts were, by intelligent persons, universally and shrewdly ascribed to our coun-

tryman, the prior, rather than to the tremulous condition of fourteen lustres, which scarcely left strength enough in the feeble cavalier to stand on his legs while the marriage ceremony was performing. Be that as it may, it is however certain, that the old gentleman, in his will named the good prior sole executor and guardian to his infant family, with a valuable consideration for himself, in case the child his lady was then pregnant of, should prove a boy; for otherwise the family estate necessarily passed to the next heir male, and the widow and her daughter must be contented with the very moderate jointure and portions.

tions he bequeathed to them, which was the utmost in his power to do. —Some months after the husband's decease, the lady was delivered of another daughter, with which all hopes of enjoying the estate during the minority vanishing, the reverend prior took a very neat country house in the neighbourhood, where he placed his infant wards with their mother, and under pretence of managing her concerns, he paid the lady as many visits as the nature of his complexion led him to, which was extremely prone to the sex, nor was she less enamoured with him than in her husband's life time; and as it will naturally occur that
some

some visible consequences must have appeared from such an intimate connexion, it will also be remembered, that the prior himself was a sort of surgeon, that he understood the nature of drugs, and had the apothecary's shop belonging to the convent at his command. In short, he carried on the whole business with that exterior shew of decorum and caution, as to put it out of the power of malice itself to fix any censure upon his conduct; at the same time that this sort of studied reserve and mysterious deportment, so universally practised in Portugal in the conduct of affairs of this nature, served only to give a higher relish to

to his enjoyments, while the imputations cast on him by the idle and thoughtless, and fomented by envy, were considered by prudent people, as a tribute due from superior merit to malevolence and detraction, and often bestowed on the most irreproachable characters.

It were sincerely to be wished there were a possibility of continuing the sequel of this story, without exposing the prior's character, and without breaking at the same time, the thread of the narrative; but since that is impracticable, we must proceed to inform the reader, that immediately after Dr. Castleford's settling
in

in Oporto, this prior had found means to insinuate himself so far into his good opinion, and to take such a fixed possession of the same, that he totally disregarded the friendly hints given him by some of the merchants of the factory, to be cautious how far he put himself into the prior's power; on the contrary, considering him as a man of experience and character, he was persuaded he could place his confidence no where more properly; accordingly, he made him his cashier, and trusted him entirely with the money he acquired in his profession, which with compound interest, had now amounted

to

to nearly eighty thousand crowns; so that the prior, who had received the little education he had only from the righteous fathers of the society of Jesus, and had learned to direct every incident of his life, solely to the purpose of his own advantage and interest, no matter by what means, had already been spreading his toils, to insnare the game and find a proper method of ridding himself of his friend the doctor, and of converting to his own private use the money which he had of his in his possession, and the circumstance of the abovementioned book, furnished his wicked mind, with
the

the wished for opportunity, of putting his infernal design into execution.

C H A P T E R V.

The prior's vile schemes. He informs against the doctor, and represents him to the ministry as guilty of treasonable practices.

THE late husband of his reverence's paramour, and the reputed father of the prior's two daughters, (now become fine young ladies) having been a gentleman of a very antient family, and of as pure blood free from any mixture of Jewish or mahometan race, as any in the kingdom of Portugal, the prior saw there was no impediment, but the want of fortune, against marrying

rying his daughters, with men of rank and quality, equal to their supposed origin ; this he was resolved to supply out of the doctor's purse, which joined to the portions, the old man had left them, would make up fifty thousand crowns for each ; a fortune by no means despicable any where, and perfectly a treasure for any of the Portuguese noblemen, who are generally immerfed in debt, and at best the neediest subjects in the kingdom.

On examining the manuscript left with him for perusal by the doctor, he found it contained directions for discovering a treasure
of

of moorish coin, that had been buried in the bed of a small river therein described, six leagues to the eastward of the city of Braga, and also instructions for working a gold mine in the mountains thro' which the said river took its course, the whole of which the prior explained fully to the doctor's satisfaction, and told him that, provided he would by written agreement, make over his property in the book to him, whereof he promised to give him an authentic copy, he had interest sufficient at court, to procure an exclusive patent for the sole working of that mine, and would enter into an obligation to give him half

D

the

the profits, and that, at the same time they might without any suspicion dig for the treasure, which was a thing otherwise severely prohibited: but before the prior even made this proposal, he had taken an opportunity to visit the spot with great privacy, and compare the appearances with the descriptions related in the manuscript, which he found to correspond exactly. This inspired him with fresh zeal in prosecuting his vile plan, of having the doctor removed out of his way.

The contract being therefore signed between them, the prior's next step was to inform his friend
at

at court who was one of the most intimate confidants of the reigning minister, the marquis of Pombal*, (to whom the prior had been a faithful spy on the behaviour and actions of the English merchants at Oporto) that there was a physician there, who had formed the treasonable design of opening a gold mine in the mountains of Gerez, contrary to the established laws of the kingdom, whereof he had the proofs ready to lay before whosoever his majesty should order to examine the same; besides which, they would find the identical manuscript, written in Spanish, containing

* Sebastian Joseph de Carvalho, late prime minister of Portugal, born in 1699, and cre-

taining the instructions for working the mine in the actual possession

ated successively count of Oceras, and marquis of Pombal, is descended from a private gentleman's family of small estate, in the province of Tras los Montes. After being educated at the university of Coimbra, he first served in a company of guards that did duty in the palace of king John the Vth. ---- A tall handsome figure and spirited behaviour, with shining talents, made him conspicuous at court, and gained him the affections of a young lady of an illustrious house, whom he married in spite of every opposition from her relations. He was afterwards appointed secretary to the embassy at Vienna; where, on the death of his wife, he paid his addresses to a daughter of count Daun, related to the famous marshal of that name, to whom he was married, and succeeding in the embassy to the marquis of Tancos, made himself known by his superior abilities. He was afterwards sent to the court of Great-Britain, and finally called home and placed at the head of affairs

sion of the physician. This was sufficient, for when the prior's friend and confident of the marquis, mentioned the business to his excellency, he immediately issued the necessary orders for a *Desembargador*, or judge§, to set out for the

affairs in his own country. In 1760, he banished the jesuits, with great fortitude of mind, and humbled the clergy. The variety of his extraordinary and violent measures, on the one hand, his patriotism and encouragement of agriculture and commerce, on the other, his sudden and immense opulence, his avarice and arbitrary conduct on every occasion, during a long administration, have been evident to all Europe; and his fall from the pinnacle of power and greatness, will serve as a lesson of some importance to posterity.

§ As the word *Embargo*, in the Portuguese language, signifies litigation, or a state of embar-

the premises, and make the proper enquiries, by examining witnesses, &c. according to the usual practice in that country, with the greatest secrecy imaginable, so that no one should be able even to give a guess on what business he went. The prior, who from his knowledge of the country, easily foresaw what

transacted, the judge, who by his sentence finally disembarraßes the cause, is termed *Desembargador*. Of these officers of justice, the most considerable are those of the supreme court, named *Desembargadores Do Paço*, “or of the palace”, who are persons of great trust, and are all of the king’s council, and enjoy civil nobility by office, in case they have it not by inheritance. They owe their principal authority to king John II.---The other four tribunals, governed by *Desembargadores*, are called *Mesa da Cosciencia*, *Casa da Supplicação*, *Do Porto*, and *Do Chanceler Mor*.

would

would be the consequences of the information, had every thing prepared accordingly, and was further aided in his proceedings by a secret letter from his friend at court, informing him that the marquiss having graciously permitted him to name the judge who was to execute this commission, he had taken care to send a friend of his own, who was perfectly well disposed to proceed, as his reverence the prior should insinuate and direct, and hoped the event would turn out entirely to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER VI.

The doctor is suddenly seized in the night returning from a visit, hurried over the river, and conveyed prisoner to Lisbon --- Writes to the prior on the road.

THE judge arriving at Oporto, and bringing with him provisional orders how he was to proceed if he found proof of the facts against the accused, entered the city by night, and took all his informations in the same mysterious and secret manner, not appearing to any one in the day-time, and having concluded his business in about ten days after

ter his arrival, professing to the prior the obligations he was under to him for aiding him so essentially in this affair, he disposed every thing for his return to Lisbon.

On the evening before his departure, the prior and doctor happened to sup at an English merchant's country house at Massarellos, a village in the neighbourhood of Oporto, to which it is annexed by an extensive quay on the banks of the Douro, and walking back to the city together about midnight, in the serene weather that country is blessed with, the prior, who was to go up the hill at Monchique, took from his pocket a falsified copy of
the

the manuscript, and delivering it to the doctor, told him it was that which he had promised him, charging him as a friend to take great care of it, as a thing which might yet be of great consequence to him ; which said, they as usual wished each other a good night and parted.

The doctor continued walking homewards on the quay, with a servant carrying a lighted flambeau before him, when suddenly the flambeau disappeared, and the doctor was accosted by four men, who seemed to be in masks, and forcibly hurried him into a boat, waiting at the stairs hard by, in which

which he was conveyed across the river and put into a close litter, prepared to receive him, on the beach, on the other side.

We shall leave the doctor on this melancholy journey to Lisbon, to finish the narrative with respect to the prior, as far as concerns this history. The doctor's servant had waited on this false friend early next morning, to inform him of his master's fate; or rather that he himself had been knocked down on the quay the night before, and that crawling home, as soon as he could recover himself, his master was not arrived there, nor had yet appeared; neither was it in his power to
form

form any conjecture of what was become of him.—

The prior seemed like a man distracted, he dressed himself as quickly as possible, and flew to the governor, to acquaint him of the dismal tidings of his friend, beseeching his excellency to order a proclamation to be made in the city, himself offering a reward of two hundred moidores, which he would instantly deposit, to be paid to whomsoever should bring him any account of his dear and intimate friend the doctor. He went to all the houses in the British factory in and about the town, wringing his hands and lamenting
his

his particular friend's misfortune, and telling them of his request to the governor for a proclamation with a great reward for finding him. The proclamation was accordingly made the day following throughout the city, by a public cryer with beat of drum, causing universal astonishment, not a person having the least idea of what had happened, excepting only the reverend prior himself, who seemed of all others the most afflicted. Some days after this, as the prior was at dinner at the governor's, with a great deal of other company, a letter was brought to him by a servant who informed him it came by an express.

The

The prior as soon as he saw it was from the doctor, put it into the governor's hands, requesting of him, if he pleased, to read it aloud, for the information of the company, which the governor willingly doing, by it the doctor informed his worthy friend the prior, of the manner of his being taken up, that having on the third day of his journey, begged leave to speak a few words with the gentleman who conducted him, at the inn where they then put up; he had learned from him, that he was conveying his prisoner to Lisbon, by his majesty's express command, which was all that was in his power to communicate to him

him on that head; that having asked his permission, and the use of pen, ink, and paper, to write to several of his friends at Oporto whom he named, his conductor assured him, he had positive orders not to grant him any such indulgence, but that on mentioning the name of his reverence, the gentleman, whom he took for a *Desembargador*, had told him that as a particular favour, he would permit him to write to him, as he well knew the prior was a man of honour, fidelity, and religion, provided he delivered the letter open into his hands, to be by him sent to the prior. He therefore prayed and conjured him, by
all

all their former friendship, to make enquiry, and if possible, discover the cause of his present misfortune; which he doubted not was brought upon him, by the malice and envy of secret enemies; to exert himself to the utmost, to obtain his enlargement, and charged him, to take immediate possession of his house, goods, and furniture of all kinds; so as to be able to give him an account of them, when he should regain his liberty; on which he depended, being long convinced of the sincerity of his friendship: or if fortune should still continue to persecute him, and dispose of him otherwise, he begged of him, to appropriate
every

every thing he was possessed of, to his own use, and emolument, as the last, and strongest proof he could give him of his affection. He concluded with many protestations of his innocence, praying God to pardon and forgive his enemies, as he also forgave them.

After dinner, when the company retired to coffee, the prior and governor easily agreed as to the impropriety of endeavouring to exculpate the prisoner, or of making any attempts to obtain his liberty, which would appear like disloyalty, since by the doctor's own information he was seized by the king's express order; whoever,

E

therefore,

therefore, on the present occasion, should act in the doctor's favour, would only imprudently expose himself to the danger of sharing his fate; and such unwarrantable behaviour would be a direct censure on the singular prudence and wisdom of the present administration, the prime minister whereof was first cousin to his excellency the governor.

Thus the most upright and deserving character alive, fell a sacrifice to the most consummate villainy; and thus were fulfilled the views of this execrable prior, by an authority under the doctor's own hand, in a more ample manner

ner than he himself had either imagined or expected ; and thus it ever happens in all blind and tyrannical governments ; that the worst and vilest set of men, under the deluding mask of religion, are continually abusing and insulting the best. Oh, indignant readers ! are ye not disposed to exclaim with the poet, that

If piety be thus debarred access
On high ! and of good men, the very
best

Be singled out, to bleed and bear the
scourge !

What is reward, and what is punishment ?

CHAPTER VII.

The judge delivers up the prisoner Castleford.----The jesuits are banished from Portugal, and Father Malagrida burned at the stake for heresy.

WE left the unfortunate Dr. Castleford in a close litter, on the road to Lisbon, as a state prisoner. He had begged of his attendants to deliver him from the disgrace of the irons they had put on his ankles, as soon as he was put into the litter, a favour which could by no means be granted; they even made a merit of not putting a gag in his mouth, which they would have done, had he not solemnly

solemnly engaged to his conductor, to behave with the greatest composure and resignation. They entered Lisbon on the night of the eighth day of their journey, and the doctor was lodged in the fort of Pedrouffos, a little below the castle of Bellem, on the banks of the Tagus, in a small close room, furnished only with a matrafs and coverlet ; from whence, by raising himself on tiptoe, he could just see, through a high and narrow wicket, which let in a little light, the tops of the ships masts as they sailed up or down the river.

The judge made his report to his excellency the prime minister, de-

livering to him a large bundle of papers of the process, which his excellency did not deign to look at; but after conversing a few minutes with the judge, ordered him to deliver these papers to the new viceroy, whom the king had just named to go to the *Rio de Janeiro*, and that the prisoner should be sent along with the other state criminals, who were to be delivered to the custody of the viceroy.

His excellency the prime minister had not time at that particular juncture, to bestow any attention on the case of the unhappy Dr. Castleford, had he been ever so much inclined to it; besides he
was

was too much in the habit of simply taking the reports and opinions of the persons he chose to employ, as the rule of his conduct in regard to his future determinations; moreover, the doctor's case appearing to him so clear, and at the same time so trifling, that he did not hesitate a moment in his decision. But, had it been ever so much the reverse, his excellency had business of infinitely greater consequence on his mind at that moment, for he had just shipped off the reverend fathers of the society of Jesus on board several vessels for Italy, according to the king's edict, for their proscription and banishment from Portugal, of

the third of September of that year, in consequence of their attempt on his life on the same day, of the same month, of the year immediately preceding, and was then very busily employed in perusing the books, which the reverend father Malagrida, had by divine inspiration composed in prison; the one intitled “*The heroical and admirable life, of the glorious Saint Anne, mother of the most holy Mary, dictated by the same saint, with the help, approbation, and concurrence of the same most sovereign lady, and of her most holy son.*” The other wrote in Latin was intitled “*Tractatus de vita et imperio Antichristi.*” It is well known, that this

this celebrated father Malagrida, was the principal instigator, or at least, one of those, who by his mystical discourses, and hypocritical pretensions to the gift of prophecy, and other celestial favours, first, seduced the old marchioness Donna Leonora de Tavora, to plot against the life of her sovereign ; that she, by her authority and arguments, brought her husband, whom she guided as she pleased, her children, and many others to unite in the same act of high treason, whereby they attempted the life of the late king ; and that even these unhappy persons, concerned in this horrible parricide, suffered condign punishment

nishment, on a scaffold*, while the king, condescended to ask permission

* The sentence passed on these noblemen and their adherents, by the council and senate of the kingdom, is dated from the palace of Ajuda, the 12th January, 1759, with the signature of the three secretaries of state; and their terrible execution took place soon after, upon all except one, as has been recorded in the annals of those times. Their names were as follows :---

Joseph Mascarenhas, heretofore duke of Aveiro.

Eleonora de Tavora, heretofore marchioness of that title.

Francis Affise de Tavora, heretofore marquis of Tavora.

Lewis Bernard de Tavora, eldest son, heretofore marquis of Tavora.

Joseph Maria de Tavora, youngest son, heretofore adjutant of the military orders of the marquis his father.

Jerome

mission of the court of Rome, to try by the laws of their country, they had so heineously offended, these reverend fathers of the society of Jesus, who were the ring-leaders of the conspiracy, but could not obtain that favour from the then vicar and representative of Christ upon earth!

Jerome de Ataide, heretofore count of Atouguia.

Blaize Joseph Romeiro, corporal in the company commanded by the criminal Bernard de Tavora.

Antony Alvarez Ferreira.

Joseph Policarp de Azevedo, who made his escape and has not since been heard of.

Emanuel Alvarez Ferreira, keeper of the wardrobe to the criminal Joseph Mascarenhas.

John Michael, attending page to the said Joseph Mascarenhas.

However

However, by means of spies set upon the actions of the above-mentioned Malagrida still detained in prison, who deposed upon oath, that having frequently observed him in private moments and ejaculations; which to their astonishment, particularly considering his great age, and abstemious method of living, were far from being of a spiritual nature; and especially by means of the two abovementioned books, which the prisoner avowed, and confessed to have written by divine inspiration; his excellency caused this arch-jesuit and his books to be deferred to the examination of the holy office of the inquisition of Lisbon,

bon, at the head of which his excellency's own brother, Paul de Carvalho presided; and the person of the culprit transferred to the dark dungeons of this tribunal, where, by a fair trial with the confronting of witnesses, and the repeated declaratory confessions of the accused, he was after a tedious confinement, according to the custom of that pious tribunal, on the twentieth of September, some years after, declared guilty by a public sentence, of persisting obstinately and pertinaciously, in supporting the propositions contained in the afore said books, as well as in asserting the truth of the pretended revelations made to him, with
many

many other blasphemies, and heresies uttered, of which he was fully convicted, and as guilty thereof, was delivered up to the secular arm, and the officers of his majesty's justice, in order to be punished by fire, as he presently afterwards was, by being burned to death.

C H A P T E R VIII.

Castleford is sent in a transport to the Brazils, as a prisoner of state, where he arrives safe after a long and cruel confinement in the ship's hold.

IMmediately after the marquis had shipped off the jesuits for Italy, and while he was busy in examining the mysterious writings of father Malagrida, his next care was to dispatch the fleet for the Brazils, with the new viceroy and his numerous suit. The judge, who by particular orders had inscribed the name of Dr. Castleford in the viceroy's black list of state criminals, with every circumstance
of

of his guilt, now gave orders to the keeper of the fortrefs of Pedrouffos, to deliver up his person, taking his receipt for the fame, to the officer whom the viceroy fhould fend to demand him, in order to be tranfported to the Brazils, which was accordingly executed, exactly fix weeks after the doctor's arrival there; and he was put on board of a large tranfport, prepared for the ftate criminals, who on that occafion amounted only to the number of eleven.—For thefe there were fo many ftiong wooden cafes prepared, and placed at the bottom of the fhip's hold; each cafe being feven feet long, by four feet and a half in breadth and height,

height, and laid horizontally, at some distance from each other ; the intervals between them being filled up with ballast, so as to render all communication with each other impracticable. There was a small square hole made in the upper part of each case, for the purpose of handing in their victuals, and for granting to the prisoners the use of a miserable lamp, for about a couple of hours out of the four and twenty, and barely room for access was left by the arrangement of the water casks, and various other stores that were stowed above them. In this horrid situation, did these wretches remain for four months, from the night

F of

of their embarking till their arrival in the *Rio de Janeiro*, and what was still more shocking, they were left above a month in the same condition, before the viceroy, who was wholly occupied in taking possession of his government, and establishing his new regulations, had time even to think of the prisoners, or to order them on shore: when that happy period arrived, and the ships hold was cleared, so as to get at the cases, it was found that three of these unfortunate persons had died on the passage, on one of whom appeared evident marks of despair and violence done to himself. Our poor doctor was exhibited

bited alive it is true ; but, oh, what a dismal shocking figure, and how different from the handsome blooming young Castleford ! His eyes were sunk into his head, his countenance was wan and ghastly, with the hair of his head clotted and mixed with that of his beard ; a most mortifying figure to all who beheld him, but particularly so to himself, every time he reflected on his sad reverse of fortune, and the deep distress into which he had fallen, compared with the smiling semblance of his early days, and his delusive views of happiness in Portugal, which had given him every apparent cause to hope for a different fate.

CHAPTER IX.

Dr. Castleford becomes known to the Viceroy's major-domo, who makes a favourable report of him to the family.

WHEN Castleford was happy enough to come ashore, and be released from this cruel and horrid confinement, he found himself obliged to use a green cloth before his eyes for several days, they were so debilitated, and unable to bear the light, by the long continuance in that dark and wretched state he had been kept in; which shocked the viceroy exceedingly when it was related to him, for till they were landed he
was

was not acquainted with the inhuman circumstances of their imprisonment ; to make them some amends for which, he permitted such as had relations in the city to retire to their houses, first signing a written term and agreement, whereby they bound themselves over to their good behaviour under his government, according to the restrictions which in consequence of his orders he laid them under, the respective relation of the party signing another recognifance, whereby he became at all times responsible for the person of the prisoner.

As for Dr. Castleford who had neither friend or relation to inter-

cede for him, the viceroy who was a man of humanity and feeling, though muffled up in a national superciliousness and ignorance, knowing he was an Englishman, ordered a small apartment in a remote corner of his palace, which was a very extensive and irregular building, to be allotted to him, and further that he should be taken care of and attended on, as one of his family, at all events till he should recover his health, and the use of his limbs whereof he was almost totally deprived. The steward, or major-domo, therefore waited on him, informing him of his master's orders, and furnishing him with linen and every other
necessary

necessary he stood in need of, so that being in the flower of his age, with good treatment and the benefit of the fresh air, of which he had been so long deprived, our exile soon recovered his health and spirits, and began to reassume that engaging air, and appearance he was so remarkable for. The major-domo, who paid him frequent visits of an evening, and was much entertained with his conversation, failed not to report to the viceroy and his lady on every occasion, the favourable opinion he had of the Englishman, and the result of their many conversations together. He related to him the dismal tale of his being first seized at Oporto,

and imprisonment at Lisbon, with every circumstance of horror till his arrival at the Brazils ; concluding on the whole, from his appearance, behaviour and parts, that he must be the son of no ordinary person, for he seemed to possess an universal knowledge, and conversed with a surprising judgment on every subject ; adding that he had the appearance of a fine young gentleman, and what was preferable to every other consideration, and would most of all surprise their excellencies was, that the prisoner, though an Englishman, was a good catholic Christian, that he had not once failed hearing mass since he came
into

into the family, and had already taken the benefit of confessing twice to her excellency's own confessor. These last circumstances of our countryman's character, made the deepest impression on the tender heart of the viceroy's beautiful lady ; she expatiated on the rigour of his sufferings, and urged her lord to think seriously on some means of making him amends, and of rescuing the national character from the imputation of such inhuman treatment, and declared that from that moment forward, she would take the unfortunate Englishman under her protection, and do every thing in her power to serve him.

C H A P T E R X.

Doct^r Castleford is introduced to the viceroy, who gives him a gracious reception, with offers of an employment.

IT happened a short time after this conversation, that the major-domo had some long and intricate accompts to lay before his excellency, and being much hurried otherwise, applied to Dr. Castleford to assist him therein, explaining to him previously all the circumstances, and how he wished to have the accompts drawn out for the viceroy's inspection; and this the doctor performed for him not only much quicker than he himself

himself could have done it, but in a manner so superiorly clear and comprehensive, as the major-domo till then had no idea of, and which gave great satisfaction to the viceroy, when they were laid before him, who observing they were drawn out in a very fine hand writing, asked his servant whose it was, for he knew it was none of his own, upon which the major-domo informed him of all that had passed relating thereto.

The viceroy now ordered one of his secretaries to lay before him a list of all the state criminals who had been sent over with him, and found by it that the crime Dr.
Castleford

Castleford was charged with, was attempting to open a gold mine in the mountains of Gerez, in the province of Minho, in direct opposition to the laws of the kingdom, made and provided against such a heinous crime; for which his majesty, as the gentlest demonstration of his displeasure at such a treasonable attempt, was graciously pleased to order him only to be banished the kingdom, and to pass the remainder of his days in the Brazils; the reigning viceroy there, being accountable to his majesty for the strict execution of that order.

After the viceroy had considered attentively the scope and purport
of

of the royal pleasure, he found no impediment, and that he was laid under no restriction with respect to his conduct towards the prisoner, provided only he kept him within his own jurisdiction : he therefore ordered him into his presence, and making him sit down, began to discourse with him with great humanity and attention, desiring him to recapitulate all the circumstances he knew or could recollect of the crime he was accused of, which after Castleford had done, the viceroy asked him whether he had ever imparted to any one, his being in possession of the manuscript the old lady had bequeathed to him, to which the doctor answered, he
never

he never had, except to one person, naming the prior, in whom he said, he knew he might repose the most unlimited confidence.

The viceroy, who had received some very private hints of the prior's villany before he left Portugal, now seeing how much the poor doctor was deceived and imposed upon, knowing moreover the affair was then past all remedy, and considering above all things, that the king's pleasure must be punctually complied with, prudently changed the subject of conversation, and then proceeded to signify to him the purport of his majesty's orders with regard to
his

his future destination : that he must be contented to pass the rest of his life in that part of the world, which he, for his part, would do every thing to render as agreeable as possible; that he might take time to look about him, and consider what kind of employment best suited his disposition, which he would immediately put him in possession of, as he supposed he would not wish to remain entirely out of employ; that her excellency, his lady, would be very glad to see him, and converse with him whenever he pleased.

The doctor had naturally a great sensibility of disposition, for,
as

as by the former barbarous usage he had met with, his spirits were quite dejected and cast down, so far as to put him on the brink of offering violence to himself, even before he left Lisbon, which he certainly would have done, had he not been restrained by motives of a religious nature, of which he had always an awful impression ; so now that fortune seemed again to smile upon him, by this most gracious and unexpected declaration of the viceroy, the tide of gratitude rose too quick and full within his heart, to give it any other utterance than by falling on his knees, and kissing his protector's hand, which he at
the

the same time sprinkled with a flow of tears of the most heart felt thanks and acknowledgments; and, as soon as he could articulate a few words, he requested his excellency's leave to retire and compose himself, and return his first thanks to the almighty director of providence, who had thus wonderfully raised him up so powerful a friend, when he expected nothing but persecution, tyranny, and death! and then to consider, by what means it might possibly be in his power to employ himself, in making some small return for such unbounded generosity and goodness.

CHAPTER XI.

Dr. Castleford is in high favour with all the viceroy's family, who are unanimous in praising him.

NO sooner had Castleford withdrawn himself from the viceroy's presence, in the agitated state which has just been represented, when the viceroy not less affected with this moving scene, repaired immediately to the apartments of his lady, and related to her every thing that had just passed, in no other manner than with that feeling rhetoric of nature, which flows from the humane and generous heart, which insensibly caused the
conscious

conscious pearly tear of joy and approbation to stand full, and ready to start from the eyes of the compassionate lady, and had the same effect upon a very handsome female attendant, who happened to be present at the recital. They both joined in highly extolling the magnanimity of his excellency, and in expressing the greatest satisfaction, on considering that his bounty would be conferred upon so deserving an object. During all the time of dinner on that day, the doctor was the only topic of conversation ; and here it must be remarked, that amongst persons of rank in Portugal, it is an universal custom to admit their domesticks,

even of the lowest class, into very familiar conversation with them, especially at meals, by which means they supply the want of guests, who are seldom invited to dine with them. As to the upper servants, they are more in the stile of humble companions and friends, whose advice and opinion is often asked and followed, in the direction of every domestic concern. Nay, it frequently happens, that the domesticks of persons in public employments, by means of bribes they receive, or by their relationships, and low connections, give a wrong bias and direction to their superiors conduct, in the management of public business, and in bestow-

bestowing of employments in the civil line, in the church, and in the army,——but this by the way.

To return, there was not a voice amongst a number of servants who attended as usual at dinner, which did not contribute its share in augmenting the doctor's reputation. Some praised his polite attention and respectful behaviour, so very different from, and even opposite to that of all the English they had ever seen before in Lisbon.—Others commended his devout and exemplary deportment when at mass; others his tall figure and upright gait, his regular features, fair complexion and aquiline

G 3

line nose. — The major-domo, who was the person of the greatest authority amongst them, and who had some feeble smattering of learning, expatiated on his universal knowledge and erudition; protesting, that among all the grandees and *Fidalgos** of the court of Lisbon,

* The *Fidalgos* of Portugal claim the same noble origin and antient descent as the *Hidalgos* in Spain; however they are not classed in the high degree of nobility like the *Titulados* or Grandees; such as the dukes, marquisses, counts, &c. who have all seats in the king's chapel. All the grandees are *Fidalgos*, but all the *Fidalgos* are not grandees, or noblemen of the first order, though they are fond of being considered as such, by the common people; while, at the same time, few of them have either the fortune or authority of a private gentleman in England. Perhaps, with respect to power, it
might

Lisbon, most of whom he had either served or was well acquainted with; it was his opinion, there was not one who could presume to come in competition with him. The two confessors of the viceroy and lady, who were also present, though with a look of envy and malignity natural to churchmen, could not help joining

might formerly have been otherwise in Portugal. An English writer, who has given an account of the court of Portugal, under king Peter II. relates a story of an old Porter of a convent in Lisbon, who used to lament the alteration in the times from what they were in his days, when a dozen or more friars, of his convent, would sally out in the night, upon adventures and amorous parties.---From whence the common saying in Portugal, that *it is equally dangerous to deal with a friar by night as with a Fidalgo by day.*

in the general voice of approbation. Even her excellency the viceroy's lady, expressed a wish to converse with him, excited by that curiosity so natural and pardonable in the sex: as for the two young ladies whom she had brought with her from Lisbon, and who sat by her at table, they were inwardly dying with impatience, to set their eyes upon the man whose piteous tale of affliction, had already secured their compassion, and whose advantageous character now so strongly raised their curiosity, and almost pre-engaged their esteem.

C H A P T E R XII.

The major-domo advises Dr. Castleford to seize the opportunity that offered, and to secure a good employment in the Brazils.

AFTER dinner and the more essential business of the *Sesta* were over, the major-domo did not fail to withdraw to the doctor's chamber as usual, and entering into conversation, gradually introduced it upon what had passed that day at table, letting him know a small part of what had been said in his favour, and then took occasion to advise him, as a friend,

friend, not to neglect the favourable opportunity which then presented itself, of obtaining something handsome for life, which he now, of course, was to spend in that country. The doctor, after hearing a number of arguments, by which the major-domo supported the propriety of the advice he gave him, thanked him sincerely for it, declaring that he took it in the same light he designed it, as proceeding from real friendship, and sincere wishes of serving him effectually; but protested, he had neither courage nor inclination to ask for any thing.—That with a much more exquisite degree of pleasure, he would humbly and most gratefully

fully accept of whatever his generous benefactor was pleased to bestow upon him ; and that, as he had not now a wish beyond that of being able to spend his life in his service, so he should reckon it an additional honour and satisfaction, to accept of such an employment as so respectable a character as his excellency should be spontaneously pleased to confer upon him.

This sort of answer, when reported, as it was the same night, at supper, to the viceroy, by the major-domo, with all its circumstances, struck them all with surprise, as they considered it as an instance of self denial they had till then

then no conception of. In fact, the national character in Portugal is quite the reverse of it, and the very novelty of the doctor's behaviour must have awakened their curiosity and attention. A Portuguese is so far from neglecting any sort of occasion he finds for asking favours of his superiours ; that he is continually teasing them, in season and out of season, enlarging most extravagantly on the great merit of his own services, and the superiority of his talents over those of all other pretenders :---lackeys and postillions will very gravely assert their noble descent or relationship ; nay ! even malefactors of all kinds, will avail themselves

selves of their connections with, or even the protection only of a noble family, to cover them from the animadversion of the law, and the reach of the punishments incurred by their crimes, of which we shall see but too many melancholy examples in the course of this history. All this is so common amongst them, and so daily practised, that no one ever takes it amiss, or is in the least surpris'd at it, compleatly verifying an observation of one of their own authors ; who, giving an account of the genius of his countrymen, says, *Cada hum dos Portuguezes presume que se lbe deve tudo, e assim qualquer couza que se da aos outros cuida que se*

se lhe rouba; that is, “Every Portuguese presumes that every thing is due to him, and therefore considers whatever he sees bestowed upon others as so much property pirated from himself.”

C H A P T E R XIII.

The viceroy's lady is much indisposed, and is restored to her health by Dr. Castleford.

THE affairs of the banished doctor Castleford, seemed now every day to take a more favourable turn, and fresh opportunities occurred, in which his ministry became more acceptable, and even sought after with additional fervour. It happened that the viceroy's lady, during the voyage from Lisbon, had been much indisposed with a violent and continual sea sickness, whereof she still, as she thought, felt the effects after landing

landing, being troubled with want of appetite or indigestion, and often with violent hystERIC pains, which gave her much uneasiness, as well as great concern to the viceroy, who loved her with true regard and affection; a circumstance very rare between married people of fortune, but next to a prodigy between two Portuguese persons of rank, amongst whom, of all the different views and motives, for which they marry, that of mutual esteem, regard, and affection, never entered into their thoughts. The viceroy's lady had consulted the physicians of the place, supposing them to be the best acquainted with the nature of the climate,

climate, but had experienced very little benefit from their prescriptions, in which she had little confidence, neither did she rely much on the skill of the physician they had brought with them from Lisbon ; so that her situation in that respect was really distressing, when early on the morning, subsequent to the conversation which the major-domo had with Castleford, she was taken with hysteric pains, in a much more violent manner than any she had yet experienced, attended with the throwing up of a great quantity of extravasated blood, which had almost suffocated her. The whole family was alarmed, two of the principal physicians

H

sicians of the city were instantly sent for, and desired to consult with the family physician, on what was most adviseable to be done in such an emergency. The learned gentlemen of the faculty as usual quarrelled together, abused each other, and so parted in a rage, without coming to any decision, while the patient lay at the point of death. The spiritual physicians were proceeding to play their part in the tragedy, but the lady was not even in a condition to confess; at which critical moment, Dr. Castleford thinking it his duty to interpose though unasked, begged, by means of the steward, that he might be permitted access
to

to the lady, which being readily granted, his first care was to take some blood from her, which he did with a lancet he always carried with him, and this simple operation instantly relieved her and brought her to herself: he then sent to an apothecary's for some ingredients he marked down on a paper, and of them prepared a potion which she took, and soon fell into the calmest and sweetest sleep imaginable; so that when she awakened, she found herself both relieved and refreshed to a surprising degree; and as by asking her a few questions he soon came into a perfect knowledge of the nature of her complaint, by continuing for about

a fortnight to administer to her on the proper occasions some gentle remedies, all which he prepared with his own hands, he entirely re-established her health, and freed her from every complaint with which she had been constantly attended, in a greater or smaller degree, ever since she left Lisbon.

It will surely be superfluous to detain the reader, by representing to him how much the re-establishment of the lady's health, contributed to endear the person and character of Dr. Castleford, to the viceroy and his whole family, to whom the doctor's unaffected modesty and good sense became more conspicuous

conspicuous every day, in proportion as the opportunities offered of conversing with him and of sounding his disposition, which they only complained was rather too much on the reserve; insomuch that so far from making any shew or parade of his learning, it was necessary to extort answers from him by repeated applications and questions upon the various subjects they wished to be informed of. This behaviour was so diametrically opposite to that of their own pretended philosophers, and learned men, the reverend friars of different orders, that the few who were possessed of any discernment, began to discover not only

that these pseudo-apostles were infamous cheats and impostors, but also, that there was a possibility of being a good catholic, and at the same time, a man of common sense and understanding :—an hypothesis which was very different from the whole tenour of their doctrine and practice !

C H A P T E R XIV.

Dr. Castleford is intrusted by the viceroy in writing his dispatches.---Receives a love letter from one of the young ladies in the viceroy's family.

WE must now return after this digression on the viceroy's lady's indisposition, to a further consideration of the particular predicament in which his excellency then found himself, being greatly embarrassed in the execution of the orders given him by the prime minister, by the king's express command on his leaving Portugal, for the securing in safe custody and sending prisoners to Lisbon, the

persons of every jesuit throughout the dominions of his most faithful majesty in the Brazils, as well as for the confiscation of their estates to the crown, the carrying of which important commission into execution, his excellency had been exclusively charged with, and made responsible for the same. He was extreamly chagrined and mortified at the various delays, and frivolous excuses, made to him by many of the governors of the different districts and captainships of that extensive jurisdiction, for not giving full and explicit obedience to his commands, in which he was sensible the ministry of Lisbon was extreamly interested.—
He

He had now on many occasions sent for Dr. Castleford to his cabinet, and employed him in writing letters, and making out dispatches concerning that business, as well as other affairs of consequence, and always admired the singular address and dexterity of the doctor, his perfect knowledge of their language, and nervous style and mode of expression therein. The doctor on his part perceived, and inwardly condemned and reprobated the faithless and chicaning behaviour of most of those who were employed by the viceroy in the affairs of the jesuits, and being sensible how agreeable it would be to his patron to have that business quickly

quickly concluded, resolved to take an opportunity, which he immediately did, of explaining to his excellency his sense of the obstructions which prevented his majesty's orders from being punctually executed, and offering his services to go in person, when and wherever it should be necessary, to enforce the speedy conclusion of the business, provided he was furnished with the proper instructions, power, and authority, requisite in such a case; all which the viceroy, with the greatest satisfaction, prepared for him, as well as a proper equipage and attendants suitable to the importance of the trust, which we must now leave him

him

him to prosecute, and attend to what passed in the family during his absence, as far as regards the purposes of this history, without thrusting into it materials with which it has no immediate connexion. But before concluding this chapter, we must subjoin, that the very evening before the doctor set out on his expedition, he received a letter by the common post, the contents whereof, in the Portuguese language, were exactly as follow :

“ Honradissimo Cavalheiro,

“ SE nos impulsos do entranhavel affeto que me deve a sua incomparavel pessoa coubesse a possibilidade de deixar de fazer-lhe esta demonstração de quanto o adoro e
de

de quanto me acho abrazada nas chamas do mais vivo e ardentissimo amor, ja este que em tempo ninhum reconhesceo a frialdade dos temperados preceitos da rezaõ me teria notificado quam pouco convinha ao decoro de huma donzella expresar por este unico modo que lbe seja permitido, toda a irresistivel forza do saudozo desejo con que se ve arrebatada de se poder constituir senhora e feliz possuidora de hum tam nobre coração e de hum tam primorozo e digno afeto, ambos merecedores das mais insignes e elevadas fortunas.

“ Sim Senhor. He muito verdade que me acho com todos os sentidos desta fiel e enamorada alma anciozamente concentrados e absortos na contemplativa admiração das suas altas virtudes e perfeições e isto porem de tal modo que o nunca acabarey de expressar nem com a limitadissima

tadissima ajuda de palavras nem com o sublime das mais affervoradas expressoens. Confesso-lhe pore[m] ingenuamente que receberey com tudo algum alivio da minha saudade, constando-me que tenha este leve escrito por hum só instante merecido a fortuna de ser lido por esses queridos olhos, pondo-se para me certificar de tanta ventura hum ramallete de flores colhidas no alegrete da sua baranda na janella que lhe fica por cima que he humã das de seu ditozo apozento, de forma que com o oculo eu o possa ver de longe. Adeos, Adeos, adorado cavalheiro, dulcissimo emprego de todos os meus cuidados.”

Upon another piece of paper, inclosed under the same cover, the following billet was written, in English, but in a different hand:

“ S I R,

“ S I R,

“ HAVING incautiously engaged
“ my word of honour to the writer of
“ the inclosed, to have it safely sent
“ to you, though ignorant of its con-
“ tents; yet, far from suspecting they
“ are of a kind inconsistent with the
“ character of the person who wrote
“ them, the best and indeed only ex-
“ cuse for whose behaviour is the
“ certainty she has of the impossi-
“ bility of your ever discovering the
“ author. I, for my part, however,
“ would beg leave to advise you not
“ to trust to the most flattering ap-
“ pearances of the kind, in this coun-
“ try, where similar pursuits, for a
“ person of your knowledge, penetra-
“ tion, and true sense of things, can-
“ not possibly be attended with any
“ manner of satisfaction or advantage,
“ either

“ either present or in prospect, and
“ probably with the direct contrary,
“ and that to a degree, which would
“ give the most excruciating pain to,

“ S I R,

“ Your friend,

“ And most humble servant,

“ A——.”

The translation of the Portuguese letter is attempted as follows here, in English, although in energy of expression, much inferior to the original.

“ *Most honourable cavalier,*

“ WERE it possible that, resisting
“ the impulses of that strong inward af-
“ fection, I have for your incomparable
“ person, I should abstain from making
“ you

“ you this demonstration of how much
“ I adore you, and am inflamed with
“ the most lively and ardent love ; that
“ love itself which never acknowledged
“ the cold and temperate dictates of
“ reason, would have informed me how
“ inconsistent it was with the decorum
“ of a young lady to express to you
“ by this sole means in her power, the
“ irresistible force of that soft languish-
“ ing desire, with which she is en-
“ raptured in being mistress and happy
“ possessor of a heart so noble, and of
“ such a distinguished and dignified an
“ affection, which both deserve the
“ most illustrious and elevated for-
“ tune.

“ Yes, sir, it is perfectly true, that
“ I feel the whole faculties of this
“ faithful

“ faithful and enamoured soul of mine,
“ anxiously concentrated and absorbed
“ in the contemplative admiration of
“ your superiour virtues and perfec-
“ tions, and in such a manner as I
“ shall never be able to declare, ei-
“ ther by the feeble assistance of words,
“ or by the sublimest and most fer-
“ vent expressions.

“ Notwithstanding, I ingenuously
“ confess it will be a great relief to
“ my anxious solicitude, to know that
“ this letter shall have had the good
“ fortune to deserve, even for a mo-
“ ment, the attention of your precious
“ eyes; and this I shall do, if you will
“ place a posy, gathered from the bor-
“ ders of flowers on your terrace,
“ in the window immediately above
“ them, which I know belongs to your
I “ dear

“ dear apartment in such a manner
“ that I can see it at a distance, with a
“ perspective glafs. Adieu! Adieu! ad-
“ orable cavalier --- dearest object of
“ all my affections!”

CHAPTER XV.

The characters of the viceroy and his lady, and of the two young ladies who went with them from Lisbon.

IT is now time to turn our attention a little towards the interior part of the viceroy's family ; as far at least as an acquaintance therewith becomes necessary to the right understanding of these memoirs, and the drawing a casual sketch of the present manners in the kingdom of Portugal, which, though it is so nearly situated, and so long and closely connected

I 2 ed

ed with us in commerce, seem by the generality of readers, to have been hitherto but little understood.

The viceroy of Brazil, whom we have introduced in this work, was so far a true Portuguese *Fidalgo*, that ignorance and superciliousness, with a slavish subordination to the church, constituted the leading features of his character. He had been educated, as were all the young noblemen of his time, by the jesuits, who, whatever knowledge they possessed themselves, were too great politicians, to impart to their pupils sufficiently, to enable them at any time, to call in question,

tion, or scrutinize the essence of their own learning, or the ruinous tendency of their own authority, and consequence ; yet the viceroy's heart was good, nay, he even originally possessed a share of generosity in his nature, which all the effects of a wretched education had not been able totally to pervert or extinguish.—In his present situation, he had a difficult task on his hands, for his duty to his sovereign came strongly in competition with his private opinion and sentiments. He was, by education and principle, attached to the society, at the same time that he was called upon by the king and ministry, to act in the most

decisive and violent manner against the jesuits ; and in the execution of his duty he was firm and sincere, which very behaviour, not possibly to be avoided, as an officer and man of honour, occasioned a cloud to gather over his head, which afterwards unexpectedly bursting, was the cause of his own death, and the ruin of most of his dependants, as we shall see in the sequel.

The viceroy's lady was a near relation of the prime minister's. She was exceedingly quick, lively and agreeable ; and though she could hardly read or write her own name, yet in conversation, or in
any

any manner of intercourse with her, it was almost impossible to discover these gross defects in her education, so happily was she endowed on the other hand, with strong natural parts, a sound judgment, and a great degree of penetration. She was not very young when she married the viceroy, which was a short time before they left Portugal, being then almost nineteen, which is considerably later than is usual among people of any distinction in that country. She was in her complexion a brunett, rather inclining to the olive colour, but her features were regular and engaging; and these she would heighten with a tint of both red

and white ; she had sparkling eyes and a most regular set of fine ivory teeth, which she shewed to great advantage when she smiled ; add to this a profusion of fine glossy black hair, which, when loose, trailed after her on the ground as she walked ; but she usually wore it braided and fastened up with buckles of various forms and sizes, disposed in a graceful manner, and set off with a variety of combs, studded with diamonds and topazes, a considerable part of her hair hanging down her back, and gathered at different distances, with knots of gauze and ribbands ; altogether so placed, as to produce a very elegant and pleasing effect, while

while her sensible manner of behaviour and affability, rendered her extremely engaging to all those who had any opportunity of approaching her.

We have hinted before, that this lady had brought with her two young persons, as companions, from Lisbon, the eldest of whom, Donna Maria Epiphania de Meneses, was a very elegant figure; and, for a Portuguese, had a wonderful fair complexion and a fine shape; which last circumstance is exceedingly rare amongst them, owing to their manner of living, their never wearing stays, and being almost constantly wrapped up in
great

great cloaks, and in dishabille. She was of a plethoric habit, with a warm and tender imagination, naturally inclined to pleasure and enjoyment; and, according to the system of female education in Portugal, had no other ideas of good or evil, virtue or vice, but the few that were taught her by her mother and her confessor, following in every thing else the dictates of her own inclination and constitutional disposition. The precepts of the confessor were no other than those of the church, to hear mass daily, if possible, to receive the sacrament often, to fast, abstain, and eat fish on all the appointed days and seasons; and above all, to confess her
sins

finds frequently, and particularize minutely every improper action, word, or thought; which last injunction became, by her own too conscientious conduct, the fatal rock on which her virtue was shipwrecked; for losing her mother at fourteen, and her father being a reformed officer, without any pay to support either himself or her, he thought himself extremely fortunate, when the viceroy's lady's mother, made him an offer of taking his daughter under her protection into her own family; where some time after confessing too much in detail to a young Carmelite friar, who also belonged to the family, he thence took occasion of seducing her, in
accomplishing

accomplishing of which he was but too well seconded by the nature of the young lady's constitution, and the want of an affectionate mother's eye, or that of some faithful guardian whom she would have set over her; the only means hitherto thought of in that country, for securing a young lady's innocence and reputation.

This young lady had spied; and watched Dr. Castleford on all occasions, through the grated windows, and lattices, and chinks of the doors, as is so much the fashion both of young and old of the sex in Portuguese families; and after a life of several irregularities, she
sincerely

sincerely wished to be properly settled in marriage, and having conceived a violent passion for Castleford, had in one of her paroxysms, sent him the letter we have inserted in the last chapter, and had engaged the other young lady who had infinitely more authority in the family than herself, and of whom we shall give a further account presently, to promise her to have the letter safely delivered to him, which the other undertook to do so much the more willingly, not from any view of serving her acquaintance, or forwarding what she easily judged to be her inclinations ; but to have an opportunity of conveying what might at the same

same time serve as an antidote to the effects of the letter, as we have seen by the discreet manner in which her advice was worded on a separate note in English.

It will be allowed that a young person of such a forward disposition as Donna Maria, was no very fit companion for the other young lady, who was of a very different turn of mind; and who as she was by birth an Englishwoman, and destined soon to be the mother of our hero, the writer of the Portuguese letters, which are to follow at the close of this narrative, addressed to his countrymen of Portugal, and I will venture

ture to add, the first and most singular of their kind, that ever were penned in that, or perhaps in any other language ; it is reasonable for the satisfaction of our readers, we should be more explicit in giving some account of her origin and descent, which we shall accordingly do in the following chapters.

CHAPTER XVI.

The history of Miss Arabella Dyson.

MISS Arabella Dyson, who was afterwards married in the Brazils to Dr. Castleford, was born in London of honest and creditable parents. Her father had served in the royal navy for many years, though in an inferior station, yet, in one of such trust and confidence, that he made more money, and knew better how to take care of it, and turn it to accompt, than is usual for the most part of our honest English tars, who generally squander their money as quickly as they

they acquire it. After the conclusion of the last war, he found himself in a condition to purchase a vessel of his own, in which he went to sea as master and owner, and in the course of trade, touching at Cork, he there met with a pretty fresh looking Irish girl, whose manners and appearance captivated him exceedingly, and who, on her part, was also far enough from needing much pressing to look tenderly on Captain Dyson ; she appeared only a little inquisitive about his family and connexions, which was a sort of learning, the captain had been too much employed all his life in business of more real consequence, to pay any great attention to, how-

K

ever

ever to satisfy his dear girl, he assured her she should have no occasion to be ashamed of his connexions, and that the right honourable lady Arabella D— of park-street in London, was a near relation of his, to whom he proposed they should pay their respects as soon as they returned to England. This only difficulty which occurred being got over, it appeared with respect to every thing else, as if they had given each other the word, for, as they both afterwards acknowledged, they no sooner saw each other, than they imagined a voice from within, told them they were destined to pass the rest of their days together, by means of
the

the sacred tye which death alone can, or at least ought to dissolve.— In three weeks after, they were married, and Mrs. Dyfon taking an affecting farewell of her uncle, with whom she had lived several years, embarked with her husband for England, and was by him conducted into Essex the captain's native county, where all the neighbours made haste to congratulate and wish them joy ; Mrs. Hitchcock, the stone cutter's wife, expressed the highest pleasure at seeing her, as did Mrs. Houseman, Mrs. Jennings, and young Mrs. Earwinckle, who were constantly with her; even the curate's wife, who gave laws to all the others,

K 2

thought

thought it not beneath her to visit the new married couple, and wish them joy, although Dr. Davidfon had often told his wife, that Dyfon was a drunkard, and a seducer of other mens wives.

Soon after this, the new married pair fet out for London, to wait on lady Arabella D—, who received them with great fatisfaction ; and, as ſhe did not go much into public company, ſhe inſiſted that Mrs. Dyfon ſhould remain with her while the captain proceeded on a trading voyage, wherein his ſhip had been freighted for the Mediterranean ; and as by that means the time of his return was very uncertain,

uncertain, lady Arabella persuaded them both that Mrs. Dyson would find herself in a much more agreeable situation, remaining with her during his absence, than by herself, almost a stranger in a country village; the captain consented and took leave of the lady, to go on his voyage, recommending his wife strongly to her ladyship's protection.—Lady Arabella D——— was charmed with Mrs. Dyson's company and conversation, and her satisfaction was greatly increased when she found, as she soon did, that Mrs. Dyson was a good roman catholic, the same as herself; she took great care of her and was pleased to see her advanc-

ing so fast in her pregnancy, for in nine calendar months exactly counted, from the celebration of the nuptials at Cork, was Mrs. Dyson delivered of a daughter in Park-street, on the 4th of October, the day of St. Francis. By the mother's earnest desire, she received the name of Arabella at the font, out of respect to her benefactress; and Mrs. Dyson had determined privately to devote her daughter to the service of God, by making her a nun of the religious order of that same seraphic saint on whose day she was born; which circumstance however she resolved to conceal from her husband's knowledge, as well as she had

had that, of being born and educated a rigid papist, which indeed the captain had never enquired into, being himself very easy and tolerant in matters of religion, as he was of the established church of England, as well as the greatest part of the good people of the county of Essex; or to speak still truer, he was of the religion of most other English captains of trading vessels, which was almost as good as no religion at all. But for the further elucidation of this history, it becomes necessary to give some account of the family of Mrs. Dyson, which the reader will find in the following chapter.

CHAPTER XVII.

*The history of Mr. Lancaster, father to
Mrs. Dyson.*

MR S. Dyson's father, whose name was Lancaster, was born in the mountains of Galicia in Spain, and deduced his genealogy distinctly from the year 1386, being descended from the illustrious house of Lancaster, when the renowned John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, landed in Galicia, to assert his claim to the crown of Castile, in right of his wife, the lady Constance, daughter to king Peter, from whom Henry the bastard had usurped

usurped that kingdom ; and this he never could make the least doubt of, as his friends, the learned white friars of Compostella, assured him of it, and had even made out his genealogical descent, by authentic proofs, extracted from the antient records deposited in their archives, of which they drew out a fair copy and delivered to him, signed and sealed in due form, by virtue of fifteen moidores, which he very willingly gave them, and which was the sum total of what his father had just left him on his death bed. However our young Lancaster very soon after discovered that he had committed an egregious blunder .

der in giving the friars his all, for next day, when he wanted to dine, he could find no body who would give him a dinner without some money in return, whereupon he had recourse to the friars, who had given previous orders to the porter of the convent, to slap the door in his face, if he presumed to make any improper demand of a dinner from them; so when he appeared at the gate, amongst many others to receive his pittance, the porter ordered him to go and work for his bread, because the scraps of their reverences table were only reserved for the sick, the lame, and the lazy.

At

At the instant he was returning from the convent, after receiving such an inhospitable answer, he observed about thirty or forty of his countrymen, each with a large bundle on his back, marching very industriously on the high road to Lisbon; and accosting an elderly man amongst them, very civilly asked him whither they were going? he replied, to work for our bread; and Lancaster then enquiring more particularly of the old man, was informed that they were all going to Lisbon, to assist their friends, the English merchants there, in transporting the small commodities they dealt in from the ships to the warehouses,
or

or the contrary, as occasions required; that they were well paid for their trouble: that the English merchants were the best people in the world; that they lived merrily and splendidly, and that he had at one time seen more gold, heaped upon the counter of one of them, than all the *Fidalgos* and friars of Galicia ever were masters of.

The idea of regaining his fifteen moidores, was the first that struck the imagination of young Lancaster; add to this, the consideration that if the others from choice and natural inclination, gave such favourable accounts of
the

the English, he, who now to his cost, looked on himself as more English, than all the rest of them together, was under an indispensable obligation of dedicating his talents to their service.—Then, the ambition of youth, and the natural desire of seeing the world, all joined to the repeated exhortations of his comrades, who now crowded about him, produced such an effect, that he was at once determined on the part he should take; retiring therefore for a moment, to the miserable hut, where till then he had pined in penury with his aged father, he took his certificate of nobility, which the friars had made out for him, and putting it carefully

fully into his bundle, he, like the Helvetians ! when they abandoned an ungrateful foil, for the fertile provinces of Gaul, set fire to his hovel, with a firm resolution never to return to Compostella, without bringing money enough to build a house ; then rejoining his countrymen, after many a weary step, he arrived safe with them at Lisbon.

C H A P T E R XVIII.

Young Lancaster pays his addreses to the daughter of Mr. Montenegro in Lisbon; a further account of Mr. Montenegro's family, with other incidents.

AT the same time that the white friars of Compostella, were employed in making out the genealogical tree of young Lancaster's nobility, the Irish dominicans of the convent of *Corpu Santo*, "the holy body" at Lisbon, were occupied in doing the same, for the wife of Francisco Antonio Manoel de Montenegro, a private Portuguese gentleman, who lived almost next door to the convent, and
amused

amused himself with selling Irish butter, cheese, beef and pork, in small quantities, which his wife's brother in Cork, sent him by wholesale ; and by these means, he supported himself and his family creditably, besides furnishing the friars with several articles from their own country very cheap throughout the year ; in return for which, Mrs. Montenegro had always the best place amongst the ladies at mass, besides many other indulgencies, which the good fathers shewed the family. Amongst these reverend gentlemen, father Mac Donnell, and another friar, both antiquaries, and the most learned men of the community, observed

observed that Mrs. Montenegro, in many conversations they had with her, dwelt with singular satisfaction, on the antiquity of her father's descent; lamenting at the same time, over the cruelty and injustice of the times, and how the best and most antient part of the Irish nobility, of the milesian race, had been inhumanly turned out by the *Strongbowians*, and deprived of their estates, by a set of new men and adventurers from England, whom no body knew.—The two friars, were therefore persuaded, that it would be doing great pleasure to Mrs. Montenegro, were they to present her with a clear and authentic state of her descent

L scnt

scient, and of the antiquity of her family, as far back as they could trace it, which they were enabled to do, being so well instructed in the antient history of their own country. It is foreign to our purpose to enter here into a detail of the extensive pedigree they made out for Mrs. Montenegro, with which she seemed perfectly enchanted when they presented it to her, for, they there made it appear, in the clearest and most convincing manner, that Mrs. Montenegro, once a waiting maid to a Portuguese lady in Lisbon, and the daughter of Mr. Ignatius Cornelius O'Connell, a butter merchant at Cork, was directly descended
from

from the great king *Connall Callambrach* son of *Eidersgeoil*, brother to *Aongus*, from whom is also descended by the female side (which is always the surest) the present line of British monarchs, of the eldest branch of the *Heremonian* line, by *Jughaine More*, son of *Eochad Buadbaigh*, the son of *Duach Laigh Reach*. — These beautiful hard names quite tickled Mrs. Montenegro's fancy, and puffed her vanity to a high degree, when she recollected that she and her daughter had so near an affinity to the royal family of Great Britain. She had been for a long time before, urging her husband, to inform himself from the friars, of the nobility of

her descent ; which till now he would never believe, and the friars now all approved of the pompous names Mrs. Montenegro had given her daughter when she was baptized, as much as they had laughed at and ridiculed them before.

We left young Lancaster just arrived in Lisbon with his companions, amongst whom, he very soon distinguished himself, by his industry and application. He learned to read in six months, and soon after could speak tolerable English, and, by his engaging behaviour, in less than two years, raised himself to the station of under clerk, to the under clerk of a head

head clerk, to a chief agent of one of the principal houses in Lisbon; he was very neatly dressed on all the holidays, heard mass regularly at the Irish convent, and went as regularly to the bull feast, and the opera at night; by which means, he in a short time, became acquainted with Mr. Montenegro, whose charming daughter he had already admired at church, amongst the crowd of Portuguese and Irish beauties, who went there to dance the *Fofa*, before the sacrament, exposed on St. Gonfalo's day for husbands, whom they believe they obtain sooner by that act of devotion! If young Lancaster was struck with the piercing fierceness of Miss

Montenegro's eyes, he was equally captivated and enchanted with her various motions, wriggles, and gestures, to the melodious music of the guittar or *strum strum* ; and indeed the eyes of all the spectators were chiefly fixed on her. When she had finished her dance, she was received into the circle with universal applause, and there was not one of all the friars who beheld her, who, notwithstanding his vow of celibacy, did not most earnestly desire to become immediately her husband.

Lancaster, who found means to introduce himself soon after into the family, addressed himself first
to

to Mrs. Montenegro, thinking himself far from being an unequal match for the daughter of a butter merchant, and, as the cloth was then laid for dinner, and the mother was something of a virago in her temper, his rash proposal, was answered by her, with whole volleys of knives, forks, spoons, and plates, she let fly at him, as a reward for his unmatched assurance, in pretending to her daughter, descended from the richest, and most antient blood of the kingdom of Ireland. Lancaster had no other remedy, but to make his retreat towards the door, and the stairs, as quickly as possible, whither he was followed by the tongs, the poker,

and firehovel ; nor did he think himself safe, till with what haste he could, he had gained the further end of the street.

Mr. Montenegro, who was not present at this scene, entering soon after, his wife told him what had passed, whereupon he knowing her temper told her with all the courage he was master of, that he was afraid she had been too hasty, and that for his part he thought Mr. Lancaster a very well behaved young man, and in a promising way in the world, and in short, that provided he was of the girl's choice, he for his part could see no objections, to which however he
could

could not bring her to agree; but happening to meet Lancaster at the bull feast, the same evening, he apologized to him for his wife's behaviour, and told him, she was of a very hasty temper, and so puffed up with the antiquity of her family, that she very often reproached him with the meanness of his birth. Lancaster seized that opportunity of proposing the affair again to the father, talked to him very reasonably, and to remove all doubts even with Mrs. Montenegro, offered to lay before him, the documents, that the Compostella friars had made out for him, which he hoped might be examined on a future day by his wife, desiring

ring him to take this affair upon himself, and to know their further resolutions afterwards.

When Mrs. Montenegro had read and examined Lancaster's papers, and reflected seriously upon the other circumstances her husband had explained to her, she was now as eager for the match as she had been before averse to it. The girl herself was consulted and readily agreed; nothing was now wanting but to obtain the consent and approbation of the dutchess of Melinde, who was the protectress of the family; and this, father Mac Donnel undertook to obtain by speaking to the dutchess's confessor,

fessor, who was a friend of his; in short, the happy couple was married to every one's satisfaction, and the only child they ever had to which the dutchess stood god-mother, was their daughter *Donna Mariana Portia Claudia Victoria Roza de Soto-Mayor Montenegro e Lancaster*, who when she was about ten years old, was sent to her uncle Ignatius Cornelius O'Connell, at Cork, for her education; where she afterwards married captain Dyson, as we have related in the sixteenth chapter of this ingenuous history.

CHAPTER XIX.

Captain Dyson returns to England, purchases a large ship and goes to the West Indies. His misfortunes there. Mrs. Dyson is displeased with her neighbours in Essex, and resolves to return to Lisbon.

CAPTAIN Dyson, after making several successful voyages in the Mediterranean, and four years and a half absence from England, returned with very considerable profits, insomuch that, resolving to stay at home for a twelvemonth, he sent his ship with a freight of corn to Lisbon under the care of his mate, while he remained

mained to enjoy himself with his relations in his native village in Essex, whither he carried his wife from London, soon after his arrival there; but lady Arabella insisted on keeping their little girl with her, charging herself with the care of her education, which she afterwards acquitted herself of in the compleatest manner, by having her taught and instructed by the best masters in every branch of female education, and by inspiring her with the proper sentiments of piety and virtue, all daily enforced in a superiour degree, by her own practice and example; so that when Miss Dyson went afterwards to her mother in Lisbon,

bon, on the death of her benefactress, lady Arabella, she, as a virtuous, sensible, accomplished young lady, would have been an honour to the first family in the kingdom.

While the mate was absent on the Lisbon voyage, captain Dyson, accustomed to a seafaring life, and to be roaming about, began to be fatigued with the uniformity of regularly eating and drinking at home, or with his friends, with going to bed every night with his wife, and getting up in the morning, to go repeatedly the same dull round: therefore, to amuse himself, he took a trip to London, and meeting there with a
good

good bargain, he purchased a ship of six hundred tons, in which he purposed making a voyage himself to Jamaica, and from thence to the Spanish main. He therefore began to prepare every thing for this undertaking, got together plenty of hands, as he gave good encouragement, and having shipped the proper cargo for the Jamaica market, his mate in the meantime returned successfully from Lisbon, and captain Dyson giving him the necessary directions and instructions, and secured freights for his small vessel for the same port of Lisbon, which would keep him in employment during the captain's absence in the West Indies, he

he set sail, in his new ship, leaving his wife once more with lady Arabella in London.

The captain prosecuted his voyage with success, and disposed of his cargo advantageously in Jamaica, but was afterwards drawn in by some merchants there, from the almost certain prospect of immense profit, to engage with the Spaniards in the contraband trade, and had the misfortune to fall in with the piratical bucanneers, composed of the refuse of all nations, who often infest those seas. They took every thing of value out of his ship and then scuttled her, putting the captain and
four

four of his hands, who were all that refused engaging with them in that profligate life, ashore on a barren rock on the westward point of the island of Cuba, from whence after a variety of adventures, foreign to our purpose, captain Dyson got safe back to England, after three years absence, with the loss of every thing he carried out with him.

Fortunately the mate, with the small vessel, had better success, and had made several voyages with moderate profits. Captain Dyson went with his wife again to the village in Essex, where, however, she had already disoblged several

M of

of her neighbours by her behaviour. She had, it seems, on several occasions, shewn herself very uneasy, on discovering that there was not a person in the village, who could give any account of their ancestors, or had any pedigrees or certificates to exhibit in proof of their gentility. She asked Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Alcock, and Mrs. Earwinkle, besides many others, and was astonished to find that none of them descended either from the house of Lancaster or from the antient kings of Ireland; on the other hand, her neighbours were teased with her pride and impertinence, as she was constantly twitting them with the
meannefs

meannefs of their families and the nobility of her own ; but what feemed more to confirm their flight, and even made them look on her with averfion, was the difcovery they had made of beads, fmall crucifixes and relicks, with an image of the Virgin Mary, which fhe kept carefully locked up, except when fhe took it out at certain times to pray to it in private. This fecret, though fhe had concealed with care, yet the other ladies difcovered at laft; and Mrs. Davidfon, who was a rigid church of England woman, and whom the doctor had married out of the bifhop's family, gave the *Ton* to the others ; fo that they fhut

their doors on Mrs. Dyson when she went to visit them. Mrs. Snapes, the innkeeper's wife, declared she believed her to be no better than a papist, or a presbyterian ; and Mrs. Davidson made it appear plainly, that she was a *Papish*, a *Jewesh*, and an *Atbeish*. They pointed at her every time she appeared in the streets, and her situation became so irksome, that she resolved to take the first opportunity of going with her husband to Lisbon, for which purpose her father had already written to her several times ; and her godmother, the dutchess of Melinde, had also sent her earnest exhortations, to come to her or at least

least send her daughter, whom she would take care to educate in the faith, and in the bosom of the roman catholic church, without which, it was impossible for any soul to obtain salvation!

CHAPTER

XX.

Captain Dyson takes a cargo of books on board of his ship for Lisbon, carries his wife with him, who is delivered of a boy at sea. On his arrival there the ship and cargo are seized, and the captain, and his wife, and child, are sent to prison.

MUCH about the same time, captain Dyson, who had remained in the country with his wife, in order to recover from his fatigues, and reestablish his constitution, which had received a shock by his misfortunes in the West Indies, began to wish to be again in action, but finding freights scarce,
and

and trade dull, he went to London to try what he could do, and among other persons, he was in treaty with, was introduced to a bookseller, whose correspondent at Lisbon had wrote to him to send him out a whole ship load of what was there reckoned prohibited books, for that he had interest enough at the custom-house in Lisbon to have them passed and delivered safe; but that the captain of the vessel which brought the books for the better executing this scheme, should agree to make the goods pass for his own, to which captain Dyson in consideration of a certain premium and an advantageous freight agreed. The

goods were embarked, and the London bookseller sent two agents to assist at the delivery of the same. Mrs. Dyson, notwithstanding the entreaties of her friend, lady Arabella, and that she was eight months gone with child, embarked at Sheerness, and by a favourable wind, they got round and were in the chops of the channel in five days after; when all of a sudden, the wind coming about, and shifting to the south-west, with a thick fog and a high sea, they were kept for a fortnight beating between the Lizard and Cape Ushant, without gaining almost any thing. It was in this situation that Mrs. Dyson, half
dead

dead with sea-sickness, terrified with the storm, the swearing of the sailors, and the continuance of the contrary wind and bad weather, was taken in labour, and delivered of a fine boy, on the fourth of October, the same day of the month on which she had borne her daughter several years before. This surprising circumstance, together with that of a very easy and happy labour, engaged her out of gratitude, to make a promise and solemn vow to St. Francis, that if by his mediation she arrived safe at Lisbon, she would immediately, besides having a great many masses said at the altar of that seraphic saint, cause the crown of her little boy's head
to

to be shaved, and make him wear the habit of the order for two years successively.

The wind veering about in their favour a few days after, they crouded sail for their destined port, and when they found themselves in the bay of Biscay, with a fine northern gale, the two agents now opened their portmanteaus, and each took out his jesuits habit, which he put on, to the great surprize of every body on board, while it was a sight that gave Mrs. Dyson singular pleasure : as for the captain, he gave himself no concern about it, as he hardly knew what a jesuit was ; and they themselves

selves little suspected that so early as at that time, the court of Portugal had already resolved on their destruction.

In a fortnight's time they entered the Tagus, and casting anchor below the castle of Bellem, they were visited, as usual, by the custom-house officers, who immediately reported to the court, that there had entered an English vessel loaded with prohibited books, with two jesuits on board ; upon which the inquisition was directed to seize immediately on the ship and cargo ;—the two jesuits, captain Dyson, his wife and son, were thrown into separate dungeons,

deplorable situation, when that good lady who was almost adored by all ranks of people for her charity, piety and devotion, and who nevertheless had interest at court, employed it in favour of Mrs. Dyson and her infant son, alledging not, that she was innocent, for that plea however just, she well knew could not be admitted! but, that she was her god-daughter; and having, with difficulty obtained their enlargement, received them with open arms into her own family, whereof the reader will find some account in the following chapter.

CHAPTER

first to prove that their neighbour Montenegro was a rascal and a traitor, who had entered with the jesuits into a league, to plot against the state ; for which well timed piece of zeal in the king's service, they were privately allowed the pillaging of poor Montenegro's warehouses and stores, where they found butter, beef, pork, peas and potatoes, sufficient to supply their whole community for a long time after.

Mrs. Dyson, who remained for a whole twelvemonth after in prison, found means, at last, to have a letter conveyed to the dutchess of Melinde, giving an account of her
deplorable

deplorable situation, when that good lady who was almost adored by all ranks of people for her charity, piety and devotion, and who nevertheless had interest at court, employed it in favour of Mrs. Dyson and her infant son, alledging not, that she was innocent, for that plea however just, she well knew could not be admitted! but, that she was her god-daughter; and having, with difficulty obtained their enlargement, received them with open arms into her own family, whereof the reader will find some account in the following chapter.

CHAPTER

deplorable situation, when that good lady who was almost adored by all ranks of people for her charity, piety and devotion, and who nevertheless had interest at court, employed it in favour of Mrs. Dyson and her infant son, alledging not, that she was innocent, for that plea however just, she well knew could not be admitted! but, that she was her god-daughter; and having, with difficulty obtained their enlargement, received them with open arms into her own family, whereof the reader will find some account in the following chapter.

CHAPTER

Cherington, ...

Memoirs Of The Right Honorable Lord Viscount Cherington Containing A
Genuine Description Of The Government, And Manners Of The Present
Portuguese
Bd.: 1.

London 1782

Port. 12 dh-1/2

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10779862-4